

MONTANA Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

2001



RESEARCH & ANALYSIS BUREAU
WORKFORCE SERVICES DIVISION
MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY

Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

2001

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Special thanks to all employers who responded to our survey.
Without their participation, this report would not have been possible.

INTRODUCTION

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA) became an official part of the nation's labor laws in 1971. With its passage Congress declared its intent "...to assure as far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resource."

In order to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of governmental efforts in reducing work related injuries and illnesses, a standardized system to collect, compile, and analyze the health and safety statistics was established and implemented. This standard system enables data users to identify those industries that need improvement, plan future monitoring and education programs, and allow employers to compare their incidence rates with other firms in the same industry.

Under this system, employers with more than 10 workers are required to keep records of all work-related deaths; any diagnosed occupational illness; and any occupational injury which involves loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or requires medical treatment beyond first aid. These employers maintain a log and summary of occupational injuries and illnesses (OSHA No. 300) and supplementary record (OSHA No. 301) of each incident or occurrence within the calendar year. These records are retained at the work site for five years and must be available for inspection by representatives of the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service, or the Montana Department of Labor and Industry.

Employers with 10 or fewer employees and those employers who conduct business in one of the low-hazard industries specified by OSHA in the Federal Register notice of Dec. 28, 1982, are generally exempt from these record-keeping requirements. Instead, a sample of these employers are selected to participate in the survey. Participation requires each establishment to maintain records only for that year. The data derived from these records are used only for statistical purposes. Our 2001 sample surveyed 3,511 establishments.

The Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau has cooperated with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics in conducting this annual survey which has provided these essential work injury and illness statistics over the past 20 years.

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Summary for 2001

In 2001, employees of Montana businesses experienced a total of 20,000 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. This converts into an overall incidence rate of 8.3 accidents and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Table 1 shows the 2001 annual average employment, number of injuries and illnesses, and the corresponding incidence rates in private industry in Montana by major industry division.

Table 1. Employment, frequency, and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in private industry in Montana, 2001.

	Annual Average Employment (000's)*	Number of Injuries & Illnesses	Incidence Rate(Number per 100 FTE Employees
Private Industry	384.	20,000	8.3
Goods Producing Industries			
--Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	5.0	400	14.1
--Mining	5.5	300	5.4
--Construction	20.7	2,400	14.0
--Manufacturing	23.8	2,200	9.9
Service Producing Industries			
--Transportation and Public Utilities	18.9	1,500	7.7
--Wholesale Trade	17.9	1,200	7.3
--Retail Trade	84.3	5,100	8.5
--Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	17.6	400	2.5
--Services	112.6	6,600	7.9

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

* ES 202 program data, Annual Average 2001

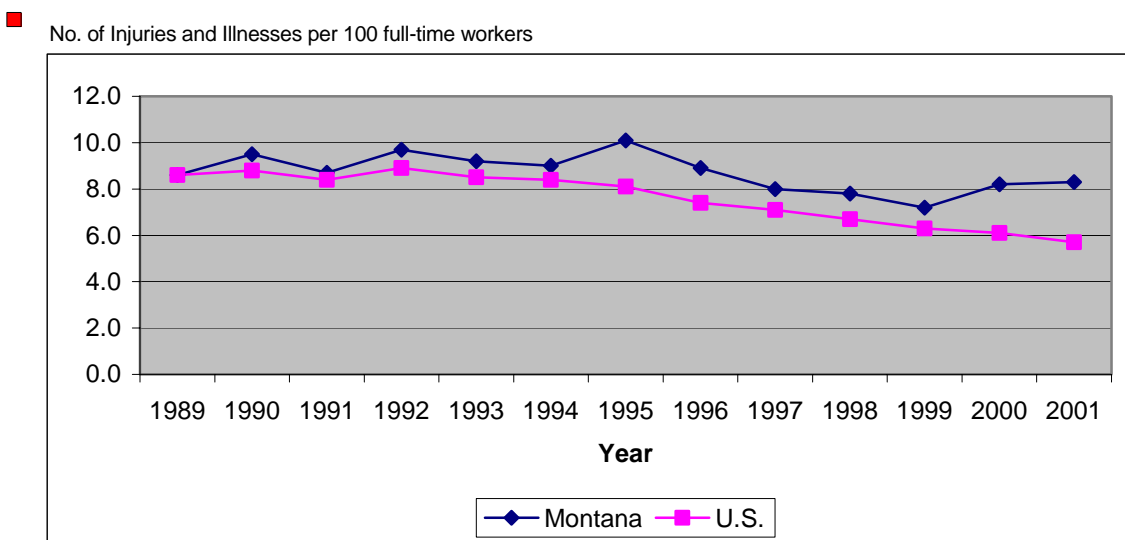
In general, industries involved in producing goods (agriculture, mining, construction and manufacturing) normally have incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses which are higher than those engaged in providing services (transportation; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services). Mining rates are usually low because safety programs have been emphasized over the past several years.

Within the service producing industries, the finance, insurance, and real estate sector is still the safest industry sector with respect to occupational injuries and illnesses by a considerable margin.

Montana's 2001 overall occupational injury and illness incidence rate was 8.3, a slight increase over the last few years. Montana has consistently had higher rates than the national average. The national overall incidence rate for 2001 was 5.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers.

See Figure 1.

Figure 1. Comparison of overall incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, Montana vs. U.S., 1989- 2001.



Lost Workday Cases

Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted activity, or both. This indicator is a measure of severity of the injury or illness. Using this as a measure of severity, the injuries and illnesses reported in Montana are similar to those reported elsewhere. In Montana, an estimated 5,776 of the 20,000 cases (28.9 percent) involved at least one day away from work. Nationally, about 50 percent of the cases reported involved at least one day away from work.

Table 2 shows the number of injuries and illnesses, which involved at least one day away from work and the corresponding incidence rates in private industry in Montana by major industry division for the year 2001.

The most common type of injury, which involved at least one day away from work in Montana, was a sprain or strain. More than half of the injuries reported (52.2 percent) involved sprains or strains. The next most common type of injuries were bruises and contusions. Bruises and contusions occurred in 8.0 percent of the reported injuries. In third place were fractures, which was the most common reported type in 2000. These were involved in 6.8 percent of these cases.

Table 2. Employment, frequency and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with at least one day away from work in private industry in Montana, 2001.

	Annual Average Employment (000's)	Number of Injuries & Illnesses	Incidence Rate(Numbe r per 100 FTE Employees
Private Industry	384.	5,776	2.4
Goods Producing Industries			
--Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	5.0	200	5.9
--Mining	5.5	100	1.6
--Construction	20.7	900	5.4
--Manufacturing	23.8	500	2.4
Service Producing Industries			
--Transportation and Public Utilities	18.9	500	2.6
--Wholesale Trade	17.9	400	2.4
--Retail Trade	84.3	1400	2.3
--Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	17.6	100	0.8
--Services	112.6	1600	1.9

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

The most hazardous occupations were truck drivers, nursing aides, orderlies and attendants, non-construction laborers, carpenters and cashiers. Table 3 shows that truck drivers accounted for 9.5 percent of the injuries involving days away from work. Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants were responsible for 7.6 percent, non-construction laborers for 5.0 percent, while carpenters accounted for 4.2 percent of these injuries. Cashiers accounted for 3.8 percent, cooks accounted for another 3.8 percent; kitchen helper and food preparation, 3.7 percent; and construction laborers, 2.9 percent. Of these occupation groups, the one having the highest median number of days away from work was construction laborers. The median number of days away from work for an occupational injury for construction laborers was 21 days.

Table 3. Occupations with the highest frequency of injuries and illnesses involving at least one day away from work, Montana, 2001.

	Number of Injuries	Proportions of the Total Injuries Reported (%) Illnesses	Median Number of Days Away from Work
Total	5,776	100.0%	5
Truck Drivers	548	9.5%	14
Nursing Aids & Orderlies	440	7.6%	3
Non Construction Laborers	287	5.0%	7
Carpenters	244	4.2%	5
Cashiers	220	3.8%	12
Cooks	220	3.8%	5
Kitchen Workers, Food Preparation	211	3.7 %	3
Construction Laborers	168	2.9%	21

Injuries and Illnesses

About 94 percent of the estimated 20,000 cases of injuries and illnesses reported in Montana in 2001 involved injuries. There were 18,700 injuries compared to 1,300 illnesses. Little variation was observed across the different industry sectors.

Of the 1,300 cases of nonfatal occupational illnesses reported in Montana in 2001, an estimated 600 involved disorders associated with repeated trauma.

Table 4. The number of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses and percent injuries in Montana, 2001.

	Annual Average Employment (000's)	Number of Injuries & Illnesses	Number of Injuries	Number of Illnesses	Percent Injuries
Private Industry	384.	20,000	18,700	1,300	93.5%
Goods Producing Industries					
--Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	5.0	400	400	* *	100%
--Mining	5.5	300	200	100	66.6%
--Construction	20.7	2,400	2300	100	95.8%
--Manufacturing	23.8	2,200	2,000	200	90.9%
Service Producing Industries					
--Transportation and Public Utilities	18.9	1,500	1,400	100	93.3%
--Wholesale Trade	17.9	1,200	1,100	100	91.6%
--Retail Trade	84.3	5,100	4,800	300	94.1%
--Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	17.6	400	400	* *	100%
--Services	112.6	6,600	6,100	500	92.4%

* * FEWER THAN 50 CASES

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

Major Industry Divisions

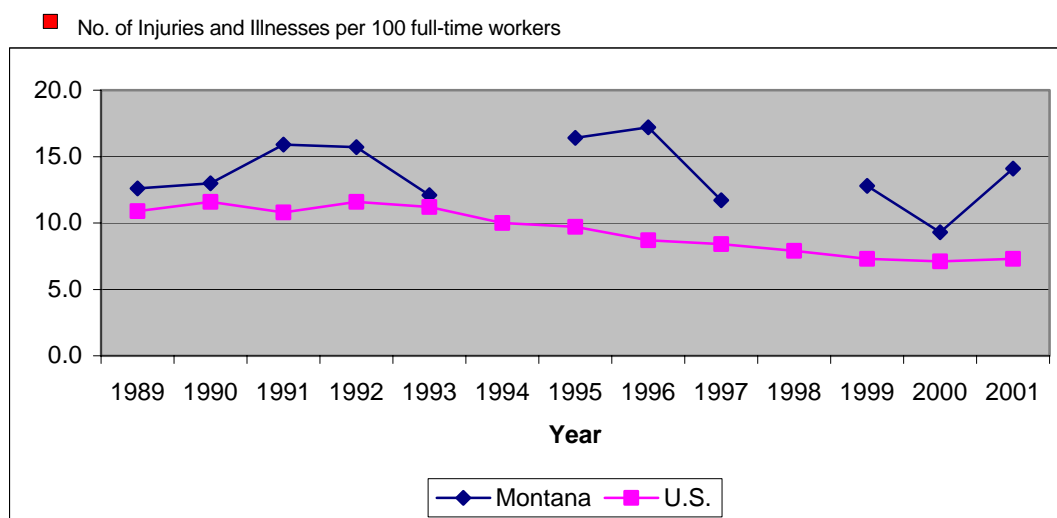
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

Farms and ranches with fewer than 11 employees are exempt from reporting injuries and illnesses occurring in their work areas according to OSHA regulations. Since these smaller operations constitute a majority of this industry in Montana, the estimated incidence rates for this industrial sector are severely underreported.

Because of the small number of workers employed in the larger agricultural operations, it has been difficult to consistently estimate the number of occupational injuries and illnesses which occurred. In 1994 and 1998, the number was too small to report. In the year 2000, there were approximately 300 cases with an incidence rate of 9.3 cases per 100 full-time workers. In 2001, there were about 400 cases for an incidence rate of 14.1 cases per 100 full-time workers. This rate shows agriculture to be one of the three most hazardous industries for workers in Montana.

Over the years, Montana has consistently reported higher incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in the agriculture sector than the national average. For example, in 2001 the national incidence rate was 7.3 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 2. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, agriculture, forestry & fishing industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1989–2001.



*The Incidence Rate was not reported for 1994 and 1998, because data did not meet publication criteria.

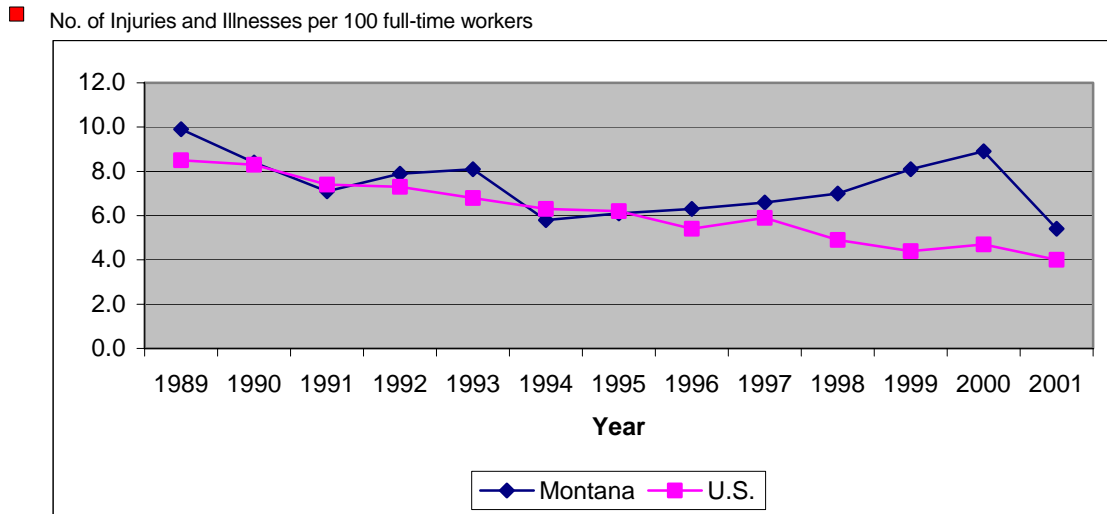
Mining

In recent years, mining has become a relatively small sector in Montana, employing about 5,500 workers. In 2001, it was estimated that there were 300 cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses among these workers.

The incidence rate of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in the mining sector in Montana decreased in 2001 to 5.4 down from 8.9 in 2000. Approximately 33 percent of these injuries & illnesses involved at least one day away from work.

In recent years, the trend of Montana's incidence rates of injuries and illnesses in the mining sector has been the opposite of the national trend. In the year 2001, both rates decreased. Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for mining decreased from 4.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 2000, to 4.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time worker in 2001.

Figure 3. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, mining industry, Montana vs. U.S., 1989-2001.



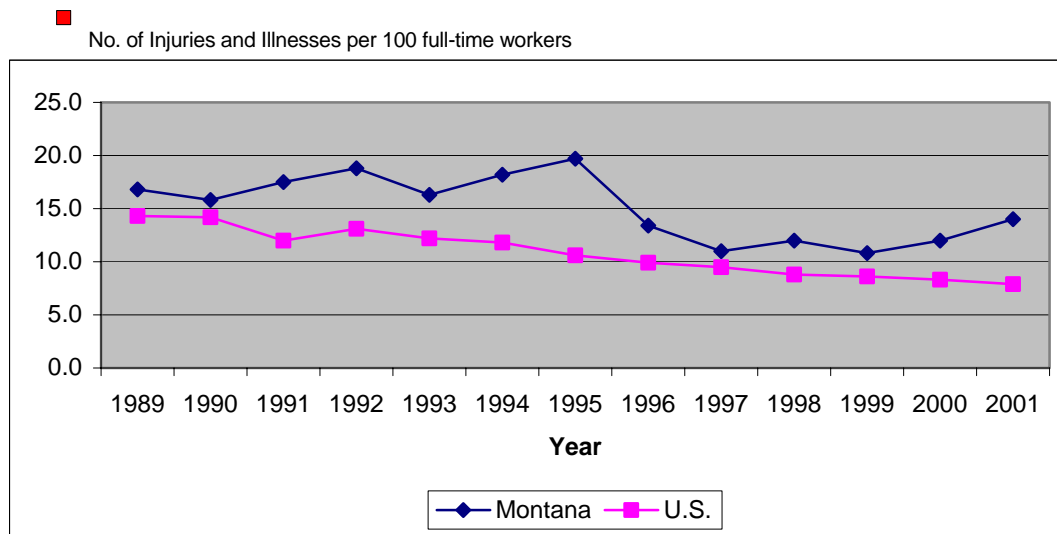
Oil and gas field services had the highest incidence rate within the mining sector. The incidence rate for oil and gas field services was 8.4 cases per 100 workers. In contrast, the incidence rate for metal mining was 7.9, nonmetallic minerals mining, 3.8, and coal mining was 2.2.

Construction

Construction is one of the three industry sectors in Montana with the highest incidence rate of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. In 2001, it was 14.0, higher than the 2000 rate of 12.0, and higher than the previous rates of 10.8 in 1999 and 12.0 in 1998. Almost all of these cases were classified as injuries. About 37.5 percent of the cases were severe enough to involve at least one day away from work.

Compared to national statistics, these rates are high. Montana consistently has a higher number of injuries and illnesses than national statistics indicate. The national incidence rate for the construction sector in 2001, for example, was 7.9 illnesses and injuries per 100 full-time workers. In Montana, general building contractors had 16.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Special trade contractors followed with an incidence rate of 14.2.

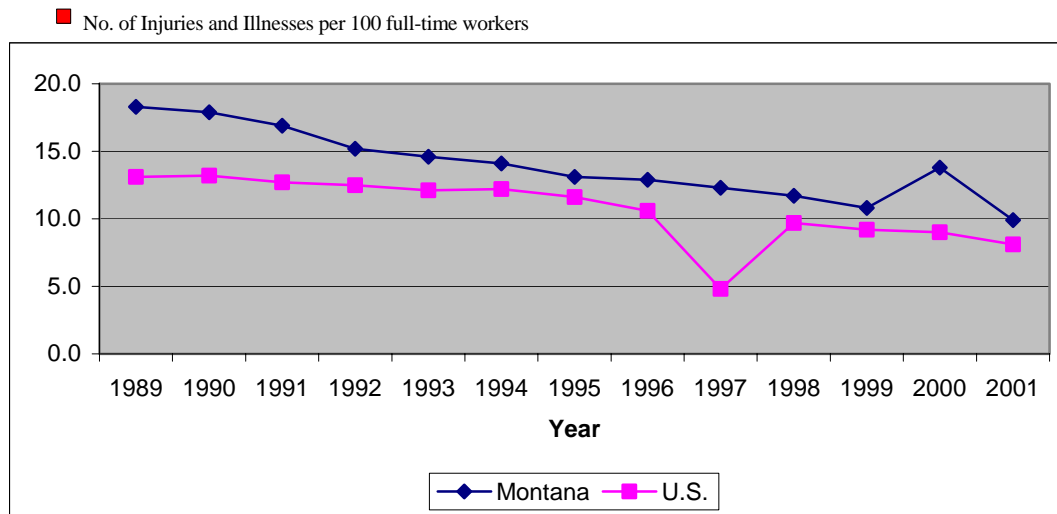
Figure 4. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, construction industry, Montana vs. U.S., 1989-2001.



Manufacturing

Over the past 10 years, the manufacturing sector in both the nation and Montana has reported significantly lower incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses. Again in the year 2001, both Montana and national rates decreased. Although manufacturing is one of the three major industry sectors with the highest incidence rates, recent improvement has been commendable. In 2001, the Montana incidence rate was 9.9, a considerable decrease from the 2000 rate of 13.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 5. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, manufacturing industry, Montana vs. U.S., 1989-2001.



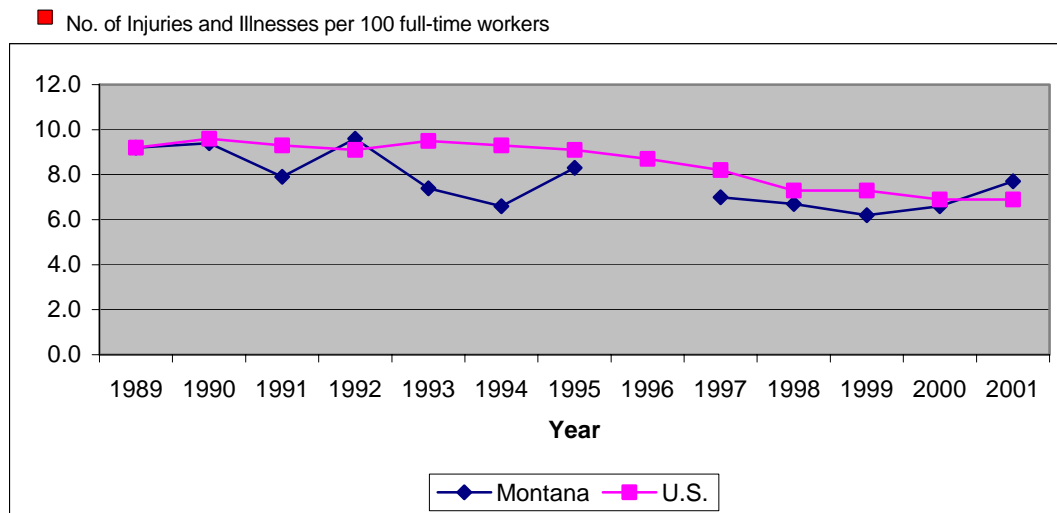
Montana's incidence rates for occupational injuries and illnesses in the manufacturing sector are generally higher than the nation's. In 2001, the Montana rate was 9.9, while in 2000 it was 13.8. The national rate for 2001 was 8.1 and 2000 was 9.0. Like the other high-incidence sectors, most of these cases were classified as occupational injuries instead of illnesses. About 23 percent of these involved at least one day away from work. Like the other goods producing industries, sprains, strains and tears were the most common types of injury.

Within manufacturing, establishments in manufacture of stone, clay, and glass products had the highest rates of occupational injuries and illnesses, 12.9 per 100 workers. This was followed by the lumber and wood products with 10.7 and miscellaneous manufacturing industries with 10.2 per 100 workers. The median number of workdays lost from an injury in the manufacturing sector was five days, with stone, clay and glass products having a median of 14 lost workdays.

Transportation, Communications and Utilities

The injury and illness incidence rates for the transportation and public utilities sector for 2001 in Montana was 7.7 cases per 100 workers. This is higher than the rate observed in 2000, which was 6.6. Nationally, the injury and illness rate for this sector has been higher than the Montana rate in recent years. However, in 2001, it was 6.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, which was lower than the Montana rate.

Figure 6. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, transportation, communications & utility industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1989-2001.



The Incidence Rate was not reported for 1996, because data did not meet publication criteria.

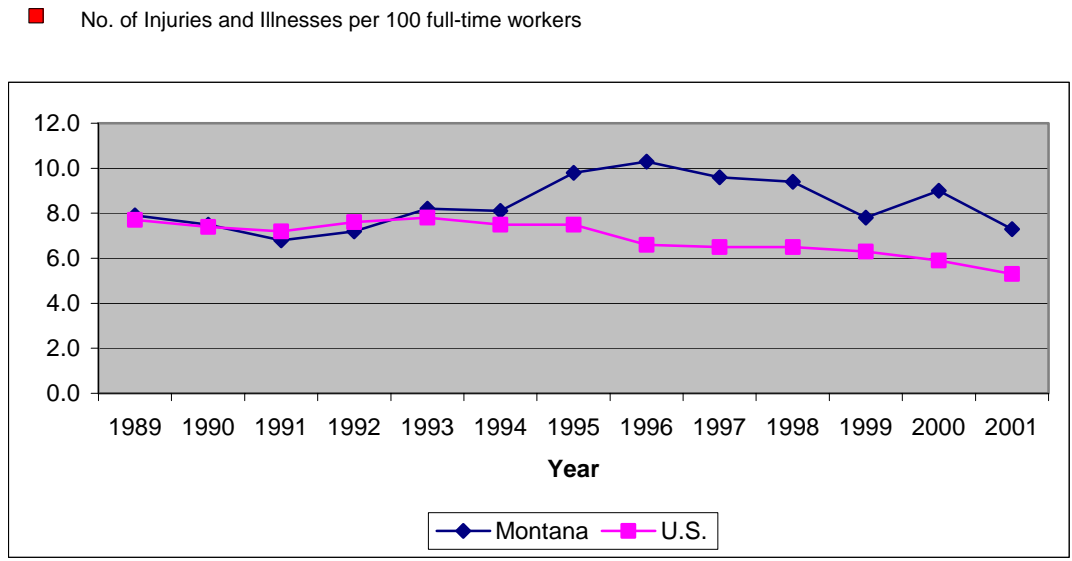
Approximately 95 percent of the 2001 cases involved injuries, and about 35 percent of them involved cases with lost workdays. This sector is dominated by truck drivers who reported a large number of the more serious cases, that is, those involving days away from work. The most common types of injuries involved sprains, strains and tears.

The trucking and warehousing sector had the highest incidence rate within the Transportation, Communications and Utilities industry with 13.8 cases per 100 workers. Electric, gas, and sanitary services had the second highest rate with 8.7.

Wholesale Trade

Wholesale trade had an occupational injury and illness incidence rate of 7.3 cases per 100 workers in 2001, down from the rate of 9.0 cases per 100 workers in 2000. In 1999, the corresponding rate was 7.8. Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for this industry is lower than Montana's rate. In 2001, it was 5.3 and 2000 it was 5.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

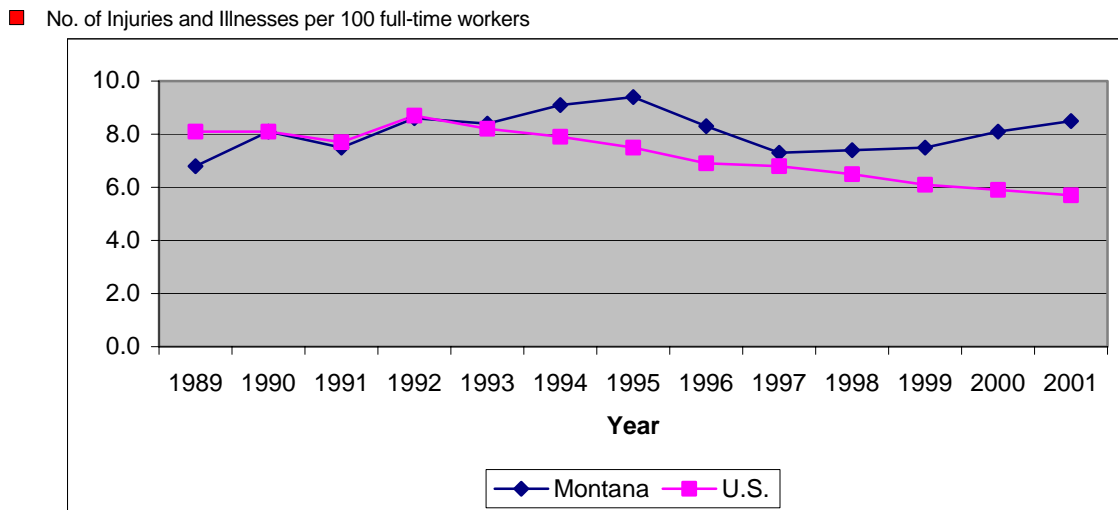
Figure 7. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, wholesale trade, Montana vs. U.S., 1989-2001.



Retail Trade

Retail trade, Montana's second largest industry group in terms of employment, reported an estimated 5,100 cases of occupational injuries and illnesses in 2001. The incidence rate was 8.5 cases per 100 workers, slightly higher than 2000's rate of 8.1. Nationally, the incidence rate for occupational injuries and illnesses in the retail trade sector has been lower than the state's rate in recent years. In 2001, for example, the national rate was 5.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 8. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, retail trade, Montana vs. U.S., 1989-2001.



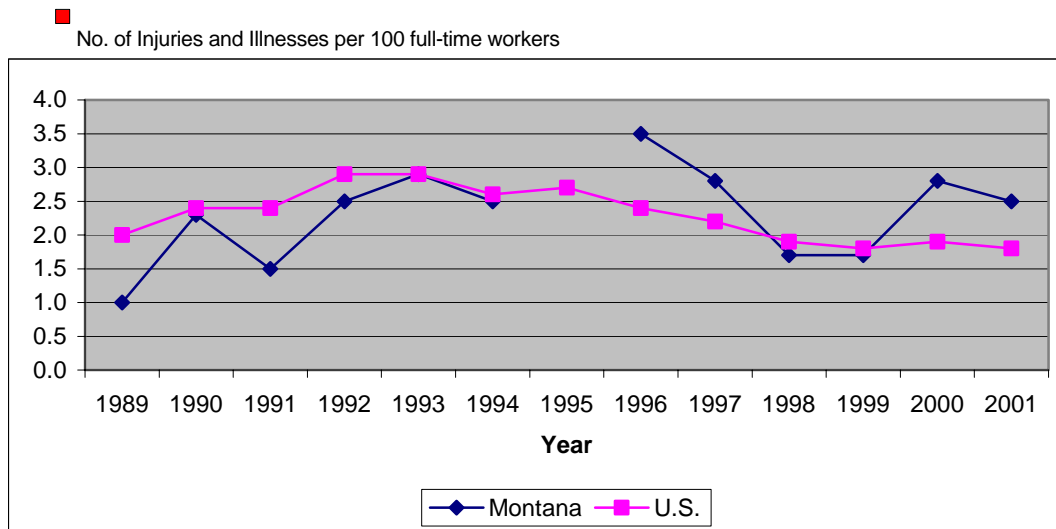
Like most of the other industry sectors, injuries make up most of the cases reported.

With respect to retail trade, occupational injuries with lost workdays accounted for 27.5 percent of the total number of cases in 2001. The injuries and illnesses in retail trade are usually not as severe. In this respect, they are similar to those reported by establishments in the wholesale trade sector. The median days away from work for an injury or illness in 2001 was five days. The most common type of injury was sprains and strains.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE) continues to be the safest industry in both Montana and in the United States in 2001. Montana's incidence rate of 2.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers is higher than the national injury and illness incidence rate of 1.8 cases per 100 workers.

Figure 9. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, finance, insurance, and real estate industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1989-2001.



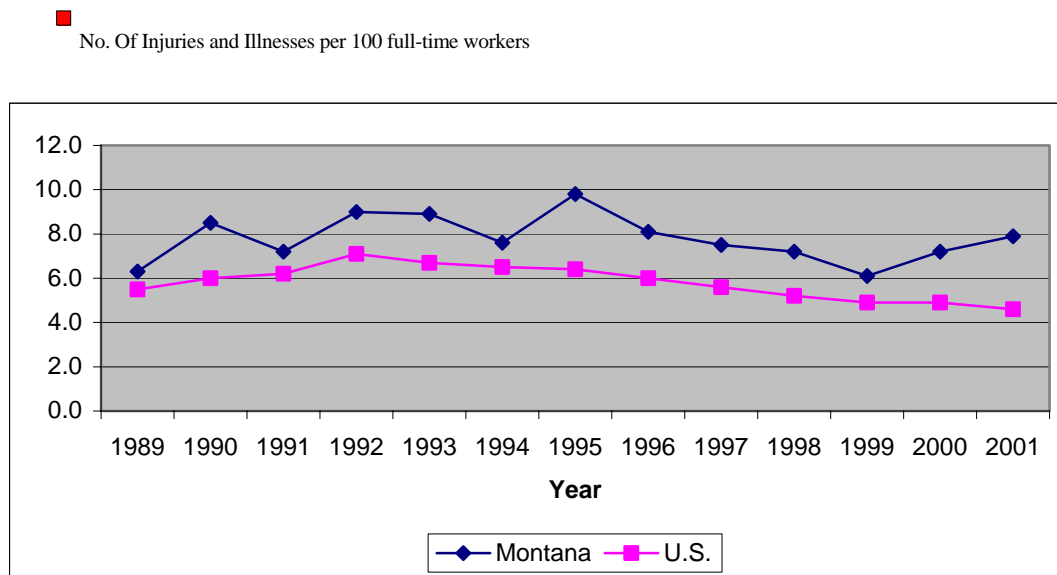
The Incidence Rate was not reported for 1995, because data did not meet publication criteria.

Services

Services, Montana's largest industry group in terms of employment, reported an estimated total of 6,600 nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 2001. The corresponding incidence rate was 7.9 cases per 100 workers, an increase from 2000's 7.2. Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for the services sector has been consistently lower than the states. In 2001, the national rate was reported to be 4.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Workers in health services had the highest incidence rate of 11.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 2001 within the services sector. Hotels and other lodging places came in second with a rate of 8.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 10. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, services industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1989-2001.



Sprains, strains and tears accounted for 54 percent of the injuries and illnesses in the services industry.

Appendix A

Tables showing Montana 2001 Incidence Rates by selected features

All nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses:

- TABLE 3—by Major Industry Division & Employment Size
- TABLE 5—by Type of Case, Major Industry Division & Year
- TABLE 6—by Type of Case & Detailed Industry

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

- TABLE 14—by Selected Nature of the Injury or Illness & Major Industry Division
- TABLE 15—by Selected Parts of the Body Affected & Major Industry Division
- TABLE 16—by Selected Source of the Injury or Illness & Major Industry Division
- TABLE 17—by Selected Events or Exposures & Major Industry Division



Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry division and employment size, 2001

Montana

Industry division	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
Private industry ²	7.7	5.0	8.0	9.5	8.6	7.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	14.0	11.1	16.9	--	--	--
Mining ³	5.2	4.7	4.7	--	--	9.0
Construction	13.5	11.4	14.4	--	--	--
Manufacturing	8.9	6.3	13.4	8.3	--	--
Durable goods	9.4	8.3	11.5	--	8.1	--
Nondurable goods	8.1	(⁵)	16.0	--	--	--
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	7.2	5.1	6.3	--	--	3.6
Wholesale and retail trade	7.8	5.2	8.4	9.1	--	--
Wholesale trade	6.9	3.4	8.3	9.3	--	--
Retail trade	8.0	5.8	8.4	9.1	--	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.4	2.1	2.8	1.7	3.1	--
Services	7.2	3.1	5.7	10.9	10.5	7.9

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining

contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁵ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 1999-2001

Montana

Industry division	Total cases			Lost workday cases									Cases without lost workdays		
				Total ²			With days away from work ³			With days of restricted work activity only					
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Private industry ⁴	7.2	8.2	8.3	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	4.4	5.1	5.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁴	12.8	9.3	14.1	5.1	3.6	6.4	4.6	2.4	5.9	0.5	1.2	0.5	7.7	5.7	7.7
Mining ⁵	8.1	8.9	5.4	4.1	4.7	2.9	2.6	3.1	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	4.0	4.2	2.5
Construction	10.8	12.0	14.0	3.5	4.0	6.6	3.1	3.5	5.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	7.2	8.1	7.4
Manufacturing	10.8	13.8	9.9	3.7	5.2	3.4	2.7	4.3	2.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	7.2	8.6	6.5
Durable goods	14.7	17.3	10.6	4.8	6.8	3.8	3.5	5.8	2.8	1.3	0.9	1.0	9.9	10.6	6.7
Nondurable goods	4.2	7.1	8.7	1.8	2.3	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.4	1.0	1.1	2.5	4.8	6.0
Transportation and public utilities ⁶	6.2	6.6	7.7	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	3.2	3.4	4.4
Wholesale and retail trade	7.6	8.3	8.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	4.8	5.5	5.4
Wholesale trade	7.8	9.0	7.3	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.4	1.2	0.7	0.4	4.2	5.5	4.4
Retail trade	7.5	8.1	8.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	5.0	5.5	5.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.7	2.8	2.5	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	(⁷)	1.2	1.8	1.7
Services	6.1	7.2	7.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.3	1.9	0.6	0.5	1.0	3.4	4.3	4.9

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers
 (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining

Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁷ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries

are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001

Montana

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
Private Industry⁶		8.3	3.1	2.4	5.1	7.7	3.0	2.3	4.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁶		14.1	6.4	5.9	7.7	14.0	6.3	5.8	7.7
Agricultural production ⁶	01-02	15.7	6.7	6.7	9.0	15.7	6.7	6.7	9.0
Mining⁷		5.4	2.9	1.6	2.5	5.2	2.8	1.5	2.4
Metal mining ⁸	10	7.9	4.8	2.3	3.1	7.3	4.4	1.9	2.9
Coal mining ⁸	12	2.2	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.9	0.6	0.4	1.3
Oil and gas field services	138	8.4	4.5	2.7	4.0	8.4	4.5	2.7	4.0
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁸	14	3.8	1.5	1.5	2.2	3.8	1.5	1.5	2.2
Construction		14.0	6.6	5.4	7.4	13.5	6.5	5.4	6.9
General building contractors	15	16.1	6.1	5.1	10.0	14.5	6.1	5.1	8.4
Residential building construction	152	15.7	7.8	6.5	7.9	15.6	7.8	6.5	7.8
Heavy construction, except building	16	11.3	4.5	2.5	6.7	10.9	4.3	2.3	6.6
Highway and street construction	161	9.0	4.3	2.3	4.7	8.5	3.9	1.9	4.6
Heavy construction, except highway	162	13.0	4.7	2.6	8.2	12.7	4.5	2.5	8.1
Special trade contractors	17	14.2	7.8	7.0	6.4	14.0	7.8	7.0	6.3
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	22.9	9.0	9.0	13.9	22.7	8.9	8.9	13.9
Manufacturing		9.9	3.4	2.4	6.5	8.9	3.1	2.2	5.9
Durable goods		10.6	3.8	2.8	6.7	9.4	3.3	2.6	6.0
Lumber and wood products	24	10.7	4.7	3.8	6.0	9.4	4.2	3.6	5.2
Logging	241	13.2	6.4	5.5	6.8	12.0	6.4	5.5	5.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	12.9	2.6	2.0	10.3	12.7	2.4	1.8	10.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	10.2	5.2	1.6	4.9	7.8	4.0	1.6	3.7
Nondurable goods		8.7	2.7	1.6	6.0	8.1	2.6	1.5	5.5
Food and kindred products	20	5.7	3.1	2.3	2.7	5.2	2.8	2.0	2.4
Printing and publishing	27	3.9	1.3	1.3	2.5	3.8	1.3	1.3	2.4
Newspapers	271	4.2	1.4	1.4	2.7	3.9	1.4	1.4	2.5
Transportation and public utilities⁹		7.7	3.3	2.6	4.4	7.2	3.2	2.5	4.0
Railroad transportation ⁹	40	3.7	2.7	1.9	1.0	3.6	2.6	1.9	1.0
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	8.3	3.4	2.0	4.9	8.1	3.4	2.0	4.6
Trucking and warehousing	42	13.8	5.8	5.3	8.1	12.7	5.7	5.2	7.0
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	13.5	5.3	4.7	8.2	12.4	5.2	4.7	7.2
Transportation by air	45	8.6	5.1	3.2	3.4	8.3	5.0	3.0	3.2
Communications	48	2.9	0.7	0.4	2.2	2.3	0.5	0.4	1.9
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	8.7	2.7	1.9	6.0	8.7	2.7	1.9	6.0
Wholesale and retail trade		8.2	2.8	2.4	5.4	7.8	2.7	2.3	5.1
Wholesale trade		7.3	2.9	2.4	4.4	6.9	2.8	2.4	4.1
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	7.9	3.0	2.7	4.9	7.7	2.9	2.7	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001 -- Continued

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001 -- Continued

Montana

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	11.8	3.8	3.4	8.0	11.6	3.8	3.4	7.8
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	6.5	2.7	2.1	3.8	5.7	2.6	2.1	3.1
Groceries and related products	514	8.5	4.0	2.8	4.6	8.4	3.9	2.8	4.5
Retail trade		8.5	2.8	2.3	5.7	8.0	2.7	2.3	5.4
Building materials and garden supplies	52	7.0	3.1	2.0	4.0	7.0	3.1	2.0	4.0
Lumber and other building materials	521	6.9	3.3	2.0	3.6	6.8	3.3	2.0	3.6
Hardware stores	525	5.2	2.1	0.8	3.2	5.2	2.1	0.8	3.2
General merchandise stores	53	11.8	5.1	3.7	6.6	10.7	4.8	3.6	5.9
Food stores	54	11.6	3.6	3.6	8.0	10.9	3.6	3.6	7.3
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	11.9	3.9	3.5	8.0	11.8	3.8	3.4	8.0
New and used car dealers	551	5.7	1.5	1.5	4.2	5.5	1.3	1.3	4.2
Gasoline service stations	554	17.0	5.6	5.6	11.4	17.0	5.6	5.6	11.4
Apparel and accessory stores	56	4.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	5.5	1.8	1.8	3.7	5.3	1.8	1.8	3.5
Eating and drinking places	58	6.5	1.4	1.1	5.2	6.2	1.4	1.1	4.8
Miscellaneous retail	59	4.6	2.0	1.6	2.6	4.3	2.0	1.6	2.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate		2.5	0.8	0.8	1.7	2.4	0.8	0.8	1.6
Real estate	65	5.6	2.1	2.0	3.5	5.6	2.1	2.0	3.5
Services		7.9	3.0	1.9	4.9	7.2	2.8	1.9	4.4
Hotels and other lodging places	70	8.7	2.0	1.6	6.7	8.2	2.0	1.6	6.2
Hotels and motels	701	8.8	1.9	1.5	6.9	8.2	1.9	1.5	6.3
Personal services	72	6.0	2.2	1.6	3.9	5.5	2.0	1.5	3.5
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	5.7	2.9	2.4	2.8	5.6	2.9	2.4	2.7
Miscellaneous repair services	76	8.4	4.4	4.3	4.0	8.0	4.3	4.2	3.7
Amusement and recreation services	79	6.0	1.8	1.4	4.3	5.7	1.8	1.4	3.9
Miscellaneous amusement, recreation services	799	5.9	2.0	1.6	3.9	5.7	2.0	1.6	3.7
Health services	80	11.5	4.7	2.7	6.7	9.9	4.3	2.5	5.6
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	19.9	12.1	5.1	7.7	18.6	12.0	5.0	6.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001 -- Continued

Montana

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
Hospitals	806	13.5	4.6	3.1	8.9	11.2	3.9	2.8	7.3
Legal services	81	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.9
Educational services	82	4.6	1.2	1.1	3.4	4.5	1.2	1.1	3.3
Social services	83	7.8	2.4	1.8	5.3	7.6	2.4	1.7	5.2
Engineering and management services	87	1.6	0.4	0.2	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.2	1.0

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during

the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted

work activity, or both.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are

excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration

(MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

⁹ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

¹⁰ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 14. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected natures of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001

Montana--private industry

Nature	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [5,776 cases]	238.3	591.2	165.4	544.8	241.5	255.1	244.2	234.2	80.8	193.8
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	218.0	526.7	142.6	491.0	209.5	225.8	229.6	223.8	58.6	179.5
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	20.5	67.0	33.5	43.0	17.9	17.6	16.2	25.2	6.5	15.2
Dislocations	3.9	--	--	--	3.6	7.3	--	--	--	4.0
Fractures	16.3	67.0	33.5	33.1	14.2	10.3	15.4	20.3	6.5	11.2
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	124.5	265.6	60.8	301.4	97.1	145.1	136.9	121.6	38.6	105.1
Sprains, strains, tears	124.4	265.6	60.8	301.4	96.7	145.1	136.1	121.6	38.6	105.1
Open wounds	16.0	43.6	--	62.4	36.2	8.6	28.2	8.2	--	8.1
Amputations	1.5	--	--	9.1	5.5	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations, fingertip	1.3	--	--	9.1	4.6	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	9.6	--	--	20.2	24.0	6.6	21.1	--	--	5.8
Punctures, except bites	4.4	--	--	33.1	6.6	--	--	--	--	1.9
Surface wounds and bruises	20.7	--	12.5	41.3	22.4	13.0	29.6	26.0	5.3	13.8
Abrasions, scratches	1.6	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--
Bruises, contusions	19.0	73.5	--	38.9	18.6	12.1	26.0	24.7	--	13.2
Burns	7.8	--	--	--	4.8	27.8	--	16.7	--	1.3
Chemical burns	2.6	--	--	--	3.5	27.8	--	--	--	--
Heat burns, scalds	5.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.7	--	1.1
Intracranial injuries	1.5	--	--	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Concussions	1.5	--	--	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	10.1	51.1	--	11.1	6.2	--	--	16.7	--	9.3
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	1.2	--	--	--	5.7	--	--	--	--	--
Sprains and bruises	7.9	51.1	--	--	--	--	--	16.7	--	8.3
Fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	16.8	--	10.7	--	24.3	12.8	11.5	8.5	--	25.7
Other poisonings and toxic effects	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	1.4
Animal or insect bites, venomous	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	1.4
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	15.8	--	10.7	--	24.3	9.4	11.5	8.5	--	24.3
Crushing injuries	2.7	--	--	--	12.0	--	--	--	--	3.5
Back pain, hurt back	3.4	--	--	--	5.8	--	8.8	--	--	4.7
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	7.1	--	--	--	6.1	--	--	--	--	10.5
Multiple nonspecified injuries and disorders	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.3
Nonspecified injuries and disorders, n.e.c.	1.0	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	1.4
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	16.0	--	14.5	46.6	29.7	25.2	14.6	7.4	10.4	11.5
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	4.4	--	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	8.4	4.5
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	4.1	--	--	--	10.2	--	--	--	8.4	4.3
Carpal tunnel syndrome	3.5	--	--	--	8.9	--	--	--	--	4.3
Digestive system diseases and disorders	8.1	--	--	43.5	13.3	21.7	10.3	--	--	1.7
Hernia	8.1	--	--	43.5	13.3	21.7	10.3	--	--	1.7
Hernia, unspecified	8.1	--	--	43.5	13.3	21.7	10.3	--	--	1.7
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	1.6	--	--	--	4.5	--	--	--	--	2.0
Rheumatism, except the back	1.3	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	2.0
Tendonitis	1.3	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	2.0
Disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8
Dermatitis	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7
Allergic dermatitis	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected natures of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Nature	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Symptoms	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--
Multiple diseases, conditions, and disorders	1.2	51.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonclassifiable	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.8	1.7

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

include detailed classifications not shown separately.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 15. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected parts of body affected by injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [5,776 cases]	238.3	591.2	165.4	544.8	241.5	255.1	244.2	234.2	80.8	193.8
Head	9.2	--	18.9	41.3	17.3	--	7.9	--	--	7.4
Head, unspecified	1.2	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	2.0
Cranial region, including skull	1.7	--	--	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Brain	1.5	--	--	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Face	5.6	--	16.9	29.7	12.2	--	7.9	--	--	2.1
Face, unspecified	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--
Eye(s)	3.8	--	--	25.5	8.8	--	--	--	--	1.6
Mouth	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.1	--	--	--
Multiple head locations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Neck, Including Throat	2.5	--	10.7	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	3.1
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	2.5	--	10.7	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	3.1
Trunk	106.3	251.7	54.3	217.7	93.2	129.7	134.5	98.4	27.2	94.6
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	21.8	58.6	22.9	55.7	14.8	17.8	35.9	18.2	--	19.9
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	3.7	--	--	--	3.5	--	5.0	3.1	--	2.4
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	3.3	--	--	11.0	3.5	--	5.0	--	--	2.4
Back, including spine, spinal cord	65.5	142.0	21.1	98.1	54.5	82.9	79.0	68.8	19.9	61.2
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	40.5	135.5	12.7	67.0	31.9	47.4	42.6	50.1	13.9	31.9
Lumbar region	21.1	--	--	28.9	19.1	32.5	30.2	16.6	6.0	22.8
Thoracic region	2.6	--	--	--	--	2.9	5.4	--	--	4.6
Coccygeal region	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Abdomen	9.3	--	--	48.1	18.0	21.7	14.6	2.9	--	1.7
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	1.1	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	--
Internal abdominal location, unspecified	8.1	--	--	43.5	13.3	21.7	10.3	--	--	1.7
Pelvic region	5.0	44.7	--	--	2.5	2.9	--	--	--	6.7
Hip(s)	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.3
Multiple trunk locations	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5
Upper extremities	48.3	43.6	39.7	104.7	74.8	27.3	45.0	63.4	14.2	31.4
Arm(s)	15.4	--	12.7	--	11.2	16.7	--	34.0	--	8.9
Arm(s), unspecified	2.3	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	3.2
Elbow(s)	7.0	--	--	--	4.3	7.9	--	17.3	--	4.0
Forearm(s)	4.7	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	16.0	--	1.1
Arm(s), n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--
Wrist(s)	11.3	--	--	21.4	17.4	3.4	--	11.9	10.1	11.3
Hand(s), except finger(s)	6.4	--	--	--	11.8	--	11.7	7.8	--	1.9
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	13.3	--	10.4	50.5	33.9	3.3	25.4	8.0	--	6.5
Multiple upper extremities locations	1.9	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	2.9
Hand(s) and finger(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Lower extremities	42.3	145.0	37.6	159.1	41.7	43.6	45.4	36.3	14.1	23.9
Leg(s)	24.1	--	16.6	91.7	23.7	29.7	22.5	14.5	8.2	17.5
Leg(s), unspecified	2.1	--	--	--	7.6	--	--	--	--	1.5
Knee(s)	20.5	--	14.5	90.7	14.0	28.4	14.4	11.5	8.2	15.7
Lower leg(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.1	--	--	--
Ankle(s)	12.0	58.1	--	60.0	--	8.1	13.6	14.3	--	4.1
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	4.0	--	12.7	--	--	3.6	8.0	--	--	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected parts of body affected by injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	3.4	--	12.7	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	1.8
Toe(s), toenail(s)	2.0	--	--	--	12.8	--	--	--	--	--
Body Systems	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple Body Parts	26.8	144.5	--	--	9.6	49.0	11.4	27.0	13.5	30.8
Nonclassifiable	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.8	1.9

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [5,776 cases]	238.3	591.2	165.4	544.8	241.5	255.1	244.2	234.2	80.8	193.8
Chemicals and chemical products	4.2	--	--	--	3.9	27.8	--	--	--	--
Coal, natural gas, petroleum fuels and products, n.e.c.	3.0	--	--	--	3.5	27.8	--	--	--	--
Petroleum fuels, distillates, products, n.e.c.	2.4	--	--	--	--	27.8	--	--	--	--
Gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel	2.3	--	--	--	--	27.8	--	--	--	--
Coal, natural gas, petroleum fuels and products, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	35.6	--	--	43.8	33.3	47.2	68.2	52.9	--	20.7
Containers--nonpressurized	28.6	--	--	34.5	21.3	31.7	53.4	44.2	--	18.4
Bags, sacks, totes	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6
Bottles, jugs, flasks	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--
Boxes, crates, cartons	15.4	--	--	--	11.5	19.6	46.0	28.3	--	6.5
Buckets, baskets, pails	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.9
Cans	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pots, pans, trays	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2
Tanks, bins, vats	--	--	--	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--nonpressurized, n.e.c.	4.6	--	--	--	8.5	4.3	5.2	--	--	3.0
Containers--pressurized	1.0	--	--	--	2.4	2.7	--	--	--	--
Hoses	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--
Containers--variable restraint	3.1	--	--	--	5.2	2.8	--	6.7	--	--
Bundles, bales	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--
Reels, rolls	2.0	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	--
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Dishes, bowls	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Luggage, handbags	--	--	--	--	--	9.1	--	--	--	--
Luggage, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	9.1	--	--	--	--
Skids, pallets	1.3	--	--	--	4.4	--	6.7	--	--	--
Furniture and fixtures	9.4	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	24.8	--	7.0
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	6.6	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	23.6	--	1.2
Cabinets, cases--display, storage	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--
Shelving	5.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.1	--	--
Furniture	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.6
Beds, bedding, mattresses	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2
Chairs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Machinery	13.1	--	16.6	19.5	28.8	3.5	11.6	21.9	10.2	3.7
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	--	--	10.4	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--
Excavating machinery	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--
Trenchers	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--
Mining and drilling machinery	--	--	10.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.2	10.2	2.0
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.2	9.3	--
Refrigerators, freezers, ice makers	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.2	9.3	--
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Material handling machinery	1.1	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	2.1	--	--	--	15.5	--	5.6	--	--	--
Boring, drilling, planing, milling machinery	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	--
Drills--stationary	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--
Lathes	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--
Lathes, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary	--	--	--	--	8.9	--	--	--	--	--
Band saws	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	4.5	--	--	--	--	--
Office and business machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Office, banking, and retail machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Photocopiers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Special process machinery	1.0	--	--	--	7.3	--	--	--	--	--
Printing machinery and equipment	--	--	--	--	6.2	--	--	--	--	--
Presses--printing	--	--	--	--	6.2	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	24.7	--	29.5	102.3	41.3	27.5	58.5	12.1	--	10.7
Building materials--solid elements	13.2	--	14.7	68.6	27.0	12.1	25.4	--	--	3.4
Pipes, ducts, tubing	2.4	--	10.6	--	2.3	3.1	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--
Metal pipe, tubing	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials	6.9	--	--	43.0	11.2	9.0	16.7	--	--	1.2
Bars, rods, reinforcing bar (rebar)	2.8	--	--	31.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beams	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.6	--	--	--
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	3.2	--	--	10.0	6.6	6.8	6.6	--	--	--
Wood, lumber	2.4	--	--	--	11.2	--	--	3.3	--	--
Wood, lumber, unspecified	1.0	--	--	--	4.5	--	--	--	--	--
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	--	--	--	--	5.4	--	--	--	--	--
Other building materials--solid elements	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	8.6	--	--	--
Glass, window panes	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.6	--	--	--
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	2.2	--	--	--	3.3	4.1	--	--	--	--
Fasteners	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ropes, ties	--	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	--
Chains, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	1.7	--	10.7	--	3.9	5.5	6.0	--	--	--
Machine and appliance parts	1.2	--	--	--	3.5	4.4	6.0	--	--	--
Machine and appliance parts, unspecified	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--
Drums, pulleys, sheaves	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--
Tarps and sheeting--nonmetal	--	--	--	10.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofing paper, roofing felt	--	--	--	10.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	5.5	--	--	--	5.5	4.5	18.4	--	--	5.6
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tires, except bike	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	--
Engine parts and accessories	2.0	--	--	--	4.4	--	12.4	--	--	--
Engine parts and accessories, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--
Windshields, vehicle windows	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.3
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	51.7	261.2	22.9	70.9	49.0	27.3	18.2	41.4	16.1	69.2
Animals and animal products	3.6	183.2	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	1.6
Insects, arachnids (spiders, ticks, scorpions, etc.)	1.0	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	1.4
Mammals, except humans	2.3	183.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cats	--	42.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Cattle	--	44.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Horses	--	67.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food products--fresh or processed	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.0	--	--
Other food products--fresh or processed	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.0	--	--
Fats, oils	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.0	--	--
Metallic minerals	--	--	12.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic minerals, unspecified	--	--	12.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	2.5	--	--	10.2	--	2.6	--	--	--	1.0
Rocks, crushed stone	2.4	--	--	10.2	--	2.6	--	--	--	1.0
Person--injured or ill worker	20.3	--	--	54.3	26.9	15.7	10.2	22.8	--	14.8
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	20.1	--	--	54.3	26.9	15.7	10.2	21.8	--	14.8
Person--other than injured or ill worker	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51.0
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	17.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.5
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	2.3	--	--	--	21.0	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	2.2	--	--	--	21.0	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	54.9	131.6	29.4	181.5	35.0	42.1	24.8	50.9	22.9	50.5
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	50.3	125.1	29.4	150.2	25.6	39.3	24.0	48.0	21.7	49.5
Floors	19.7	--	12.5	48.8	14.9	4.1	--	32.3	6.3	16.0
Floor of building	18.3	--	--	45.5	14.1	--	--	30.6	6.3	15.3
Floor of mine	--	--	12.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ground	13.8	--	14.8	67.8	3.8	16.6	12.4	--	--	13.0
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	5.9	--	--	9.1	--	7.8	--	--	5.8	7.0
Stairs, steps	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.1	2.8
Stairs, steps, unspecified	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stairs, steps--indoors	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.1	--
Stairs, steps--outdoors	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4
Parking lots	5.4	--	--	--	3.4	4.3	5.7	--	--	10.7
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--	--
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	2.3	--	--	8.1	9.3	--	--	--	--	--
Fences, fence panels	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--
Roof trusses	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--	--
Structures	2.3	--	--	23.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures, unspecified	--	--	--	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scaffolds, staging	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	16.7	--	12.7	52.7	32.2	5.3	10.2	16.2	--	10.4
Handtools--nonpowered	9.3	56.0	--	33.0	14.9	--	6.6	9.3	--	5.8
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	3.6	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	3.0
Knives	3.1	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	2.7
Digging handtools--nonpowered	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shovels	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gripping handtools--nonpowered	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--
Gripping handtools--nonpowered, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hammers	--	--	--	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Surfacing handtools--nonpowered	--	--	--	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Planes	--	--	--	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Turning handtools--nonpowered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Wrenches	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Other handtools--nonpowered	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Handtools--powered	3.1	--	--	--	13.0	--	--	--	--	1.0
Cutting handtools--powered	1.9	--	--	--	10.7	--	--	--	--	--
Chainsaws--powered	--	--	--	--	5.6	--	--	--	--	--
Saws--powered, except chainsaws	1.0	--	--	9.1	3.5	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders--movable	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1
Wheelchairs	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.9
Vehicles	16.6	--	--	50.9	6.1	44.5	40.6	--	10.6	11.2
Highway vehicle, motorized	8.8	--	--	--	--	16.6	34.9	--	8.8	8.0
Highway vehicle, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.1	--
Automobile	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	8.6	--	--	1.8
Truck	5.4	--	--	--	--	15.8	26.3	--	--	2.9
Delivery truck	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.1	--	--	--
Pickup truck	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	2.3	--	--	--	--	12.1	14.2	--	--	--
Van--passenger or light delivery	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--
Snowmobile	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	1.2	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	6.0	--	--	27.3	--	23.4	--	3.0	--	2.4
Cart, dolly, handtruck	2.5	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	3.0	--	2.4
Wheelbarrow	3.5	--	--	27.3	--	18.1	--	--	--	--
Other sources	6.4	--	2.4	22.3	7.6	3.3	8.4	--	3.5	6.4
Apparel and textiles	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8
Clothing and shoes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7
Belts, gloves, neckties, scarves	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4
Paper, books, magazines	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Paper, sheets	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Scrap, waste, debris	3.7	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	3.1	--	1.6
Chips, particles, splinters	3.7	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	3.1	--	1.6
Glass chips or fibers	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Metal chips, particles	1.5	--	--	9.6	4.7	--	--	--	--	--
Nonclassifiable	5.0	--	31.2	--	--	26.7	--	--	11.8	3.6

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad

transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001

Montana--private industry

Event	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [5,776 cases]	238.3	591.2	165.4	544.8	241.5	255.1	244.2	234.2	80.8	193.8
Contact with objects and equipment	57.7	100.7	75.3	167.5	93.9	43.0	95.8	65.6	--	23.4
Struck against object	20.3	--	14.9	43.5	24.3	17.9	23.0	35.2	--	7.1
Stepped on object	5.0	--	--	25.9	4.4	8.3	10.7	--	--	1.1
Struck against stationary object	13.0	--	--	8.5	14.3	8.2	6.6	31.8	--	5.2
Struck against moving object	1.7	--	10.4	9.1	5.6	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object	26.2	59.0	47.7	68.2	43.1	16.9	47.6	26.9	--	13.1
Struck by object, unspecified	2.2	--	14.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object	7.1	--	22.8	8.9	9.4	--	8.2	14.4	--	1.7
Struck by flying object	3.2	--	--	--	5.4	5.8	7.1	--	--	1.4
Struck by flying object, unspecified	1.5	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--
Struck by discharged object or substance	1.0	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by swinging or slipping object	11.5	--	--	26.3	19.2	5.9	26.6	9.0	--	8.8
Struck by swinging or slipping object, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.1	--	--	--
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6
Struck by slipping handheld object	9.2	--	--	24.7	18.1	5.9	14.9	8.6	--	5.3
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	1.3	--	--	--	7.5	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	4.6	--	--	--	18.4	--	11.0	--	--	2.4
Caught in running equipment or machinery	1.9	--	--	--	13.1	--	--	--	--	--
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.3	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	1.3	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	1.0
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	2.2	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	--
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	2.2	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	4.3	--	--	31.8	2.7	5.6	13.4	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	3.3	--	--	28.0	--	2.7	13.4	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by other machine or equipment vibration	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	49.8	145.0	27.3	152.3	27.4	37.7	15.5	52.5	18.1	46.0
Fall to lower level	16.6	138.5	14.5	110.8	4.2	15.1	--	9.3	--	6.8
Fall to lower level, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Fall down stairs or steps	4.3	--	--	22.4	--	--	--	--	--	2.3
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	1.1	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder	5.4	51.7	--	45.8	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	2.8	--	--	28.2	--	2.7	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	1.5	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	--
Jump to lower level	1.8	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	3.3	--	1.9
Jump from scaffold, platform, loading dock	1.5	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	3.3	--	1.4
Fall on same level	31.5	--	--	41.5	23.1	19.7	10.0	39.9	14.5	37.4
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	29.8	--	--	35.7	21.3	17.4	7.2	39.7	14.5	35.9
Fall onto or against objects	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Bodily reaction and exertion	107.1	201.1	44.2	203.3	114.0	109.5	112.2	92.5	39.2	107.3
Bodily reaction	19.7	71.5	--	73.6	6.1	22.1	16.9	20.6	6.0	13.3
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	8.0	--	--	43.9	--	9.8	8.0	--	--	7.0
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	5.9	--	--	25.9	--	8.8	8.2	--	--	3.8
Walking--without other incident	4.4	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	14.3	--	1.6
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Overexertion	79.9	129.6	44.2	125.7	86.5	81.8	88.7	67.7	20.1	86.7
Overexertion, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	7.6	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting	38.8	--	10.4	89.7	39.7	33.7	46.6	35.1	13.6	36.6
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	4.5	--	10.9	--	8.3	6.7	5.7	--	--	5.5
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or wielding objects	34.6	--	--	32.8	36.4	33.9	34.7	30.4	6.5	42.9
Overexertion, n.e.c.	1.2	--	22.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Repetitive motion	7.5	--	--	--	21.4	5.1	6.6	--	--	7.2
Repetitive motion, unspecified	4.4	--	--	--	14.7	--	--	--	6.0	3.8
Typing or keyentry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Repetitive use of tools	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	1.0	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	9.7	--	--	--	5.4	5.6	--	20.9	--	6.3
Contact with temperature extremes	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.0	--	1.2
Contact with hot objects or substances	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.0	--	1.1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	4.5	--	--	8.0	4.1	5.1	--	--	--	4.9
Inhalation of substance	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	1.9	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	3.1
Injections, stings, venomous bites	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	1.4
Other stings or venomous bites	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	1.0
Transportation accidents	4.0	--	--	8.9	--	6.0	16.5	--	5.3	3.6
Highway accident	3.7	--	--	--	--	6.0	15.1	--	5.3	3.6
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	1.5	--	--	--	--	3.3	10.0	--	--	1.1
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5
Noncollision accident	1.1	--	--	--	--	2.7	5.1	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	2.4	--	--	--	--	27.8	--	--	--	--
Explosion	2.4	--	--	--	--	27.8	--	--	--	--
Explosion, unspecified	2.2	--	--	--	--	27.8	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	3.3	125.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.2
Hitting, kicking, beating	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4
Assaults by animals	1.7	125.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonclassifiable	4.2	--	10.4	--	--	24.8	--	--	11.8	3.4

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

include detailed classifications not shown separately.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Appendix B

Tables showing the Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Montana in 2001
by selected features

Nonfatal occupational illnesses only:

TABLE 4—by Major Industry Division & Type of Cases

All nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses:

TABLE 7—by Type of Case & Detailed Industry

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE 11—by Part of the Body affected & Major Industry Division

TABLE 12—by Selected Source of the Injury or Illness & Major Industry Division

TABLE 13—by Selected Events or Exposures & Major Industry Division



Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 2001

Montana

(In thousands)

Industry division	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Disorders associated with repeated trauma
		Total ¹	With days away from work ²		
Private industry ³	1.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Mining ⁴	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Construction	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	(⁶)
Manufacturing	0.2	0.1	(⁶)	0.1	0.1
Durable goods	0.2	0.1	(⁶)	0.1	0.1
Nondurable goods	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Transportation and public utilities ⁵	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	(⁶)
Wholesale and retail trade	0.3	0.1	(⁶)	0.3	0.1
Wholesale trade	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	(⁶)
Retail trade	0.3	0.1	(⁶)	0.2	0.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Services	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3

¹ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and

Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Fewer than 50 cases.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001

Montana

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total ³	With days away from work ⁴			Total ³	With days away from work ⁴	
Private Industry⁵		20.0	7.6	5.8	12.4	18.7	7.3	5.6	11.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵		0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Agricultural production ⁵	01-02	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining⁶		0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Metal mining ⁷	10	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Coal mining ⁷	12	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Oil and gas field services	138	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁷	14	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction		2.4	1.2	0.9	1.3	2.3	1.1	0.9	1.2
General building contractors	15	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4
Residential building construction	152	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Heavy construction, except building	16	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Highway and street construction	161	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Heavy construction, except highway	162	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Special trade contractors	17	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing		2.2	0.8	0.5	1.4	2.0	0.7	0.5	1.3
Durable goods		1.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.9
Lumber and wood products	24	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
Logging	241	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Nondurable goods		0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
Food and kindred products	20	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printing and publishing	27	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Newspapers	271	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Transportation and public utilities⁸		1.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.8
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Trucking and warehousing	42	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4
Transportation by air	45	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Communications	48	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade		6.3	2.1	1.8	4.1	5.9	2.1	1.8	3.9
Wholesale trade		1.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.7
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001 -- Continued

Montana

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total ³	With days away from work ⁴			Total ³	With days away from work ⁴	
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Groceries and related products	514	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Retail trade		5.1	1.7	1.4	3.4	4.8	1.6	1.4	3.2
Building materials and garden supplies	52	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Lumber and other building materials	521	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Hardware stores	525	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
General merchandise stores	53	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4
Food stores	54	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.9
New and used car dealers	551	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Gasoline service stations	554	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5
Apparel and accessory stores	56	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Eating and drinking places	58	1.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.2	1.0
Miscellaneous retail	59	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Real estate	65	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Services		6.6	2.5	1.6	4.1	6.1	2.4	1.6	3.7
Hotels and other lodging places	70	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4
Hotels and motels	701	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4
Personal services	72	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous repair services	76	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Amusement and recreation services	79	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Miscellaneous amusement, recreation services	799	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Health services	80	3.2	1.3	0.8	1.9	2.8	1.2	0.7	1.6
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001 -- Continued

Montana

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total ³	With days away from work ⁴			Total ³	With days away from work ⁴	
Hospitals	806	2.0	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.4	1.1
Legal services	81	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Educational services	82	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Social services	83	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4
Engineering and management services	87	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

³ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include

establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁷ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in this industry

are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and industry division, 2001

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	5,776	161	80	949	533	488	396	1,410	126	1,634
Head	224	--	9	72	38	--	13	--	--	62
Head, unspecified	30	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	17
Cranial region, including skull	41	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	13
Brain	37	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	9
Face	136	--	8	52	27	--	13	--	--	18
Face, unspecified	18	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Eye(s)	92	--	--	45	19	--	--	--	--	14
Mouth	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--
Multiple head locations	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Neck, Including Throat	60	--	5	--	11	--	--	--	--	26
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	60	--	5	--	11	--	--	--	--	26
Trunk	2,578	68	26	379	206	248	218	592	42	798
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	529	16	11	97	33	34	58	109	--	168
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	90	--	--	--	8	--	8	19	--	21
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	80	--	--	19	8	--	8	--	--	21
Lung(s), pleura	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Back, including spine, spinal cord	1,588	39	10	171	120	159	128	414	31	516
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	982	37	6	117	70	91	69	302	22	269
Lumbar region	511	--	--	50	42	62	49	100	9	192
Thoracic region	64	--	--	--	--	6	9	--	--	39
Coccygeal region	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Multiple back regions	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Abdomen	224	--	--	84	40	41	24	18	--	15
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	27	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Internal abdominal location, unspecified	197	--	--	76	29	41	17	--	--	15
Pelvic region	120	12	--	--	5	6	--	--	--	56
Hip(s)	98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53
Multiple trunk locations	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21
Upper extremities	1,172	12	19	183	165	52	73	381	22	265
Arm(s)	374	--	6	--	25	32	--	204	--	75
Arm(s), unspecified	56	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	27
Upper arm(s)	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Elbow(s)	169	--	--	--	10	15	--	104	--	34
Forearm(s)	114	--	--	--	7	--	--	96	--	9
Multiple arm(s) locations	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arm(s), n.e.c.	10	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Wrist(s)	273	--	--	37	38	6	--	71	16	95
Hand(s), except finger(s)	156	--	--	--	26	--	19	47	--	16
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	323	--	5	88	75	6	41	48	--	55
Multiple upper extremities locations	46	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	24
Hand(s) and finger(s)	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Hand(s) and arm(s)	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	1,026	39	18	277	92	83	74	218	22	202

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Leg(s)	584	--	8	160	52	57	37	87	13	148
Leg(s), unspecified	51	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	13
Thigh(s)	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Knee(s)	497	--	7	158	31	54	23	69	13	132
Lower leg(s)	14	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--
Ankle(s)	291	16	--	105	--	16	22	86	--	35
Foot(foot), except toe(s)	97	--	6	--	--	7	13	--	--	17
Foot(foot), except toe(s), unspecified	83	--	6	--	--	5	--	--	--	15
Toe(s), toenail(s)	49	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	--
Body Systems	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple Body Parts	649	39	--	--	21	94	19	162	21	259
Nonclassifiable	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	16

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity. are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation participating State agencies. SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2001

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	5,776	161	80	949	533	488	396	1,410	126	1,634
Chemicals and chemical products	101	--	--	--	9	53	--	--	--	--
Coal, natural gas, petroleum fuels and products, n.e.c.	73	--	--	--	8	53	--	--	--	--
Petroleum fuels, distillates, products, n.e.c.	59	--	--	--	--	53	--	--	--	--
Gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel	55	--	--	--	--	53	--	--	--	--
Coal, natural gas, petroleum fuels and products, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Other chemicals	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oxygen and oxygen compounds, n.e.c.	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carbon monoxide	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	864	--	--	76	74	90	111	319	--	174
Containers--nonpressurized	693	--	--	60	47	61	87	266	--	155
Bags, sacks, totes	68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Bottles, jugs, flasks	18	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Boxes, crates, cartons	374	--	--	--	25	38	75	170	--	55
Buckets, baskets, pails	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25
Cans	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pots, pans, trays	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Tanks, bins, vats	18	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--nonpressurized, n.e.c.	110	--	--	--	19	8	8	--	--	26
Containers--pressurized	24	--	--	--	5	5	--	--	--	--
Hoses	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--
Containers--pressurized, n.e.c.	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--variable restraint	75	--	--	--	11	5	--	40	--	--
Bundles, bales	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	--	--
Reels, rolls	48	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Dishes, bowls	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Luggage, handbags	18	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--
Luggage, n.e.c.	17	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--
Skids, pallets	32	--	--	--	10	--	11	--	--	--
Furniture and fixtures	228	--	--	--	10	--	--	149	--	59
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	159	--	--	--	8	--	--	142	--	10
Cabinets, cases--display, storage	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Garment racks, other racks	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shelving	127	--	--	--	--	--	--	121	--	--
Furniture	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47
Beds, bedding, mattresses	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35
Chairs	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Machinery	318	--	8	34	64	7	19	132	16	31
Agricultural and garden machinery	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mowing machinery	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	23	--	5	--	--	6	--	--	--	--
Excavating machinery	11	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--
Trenchers	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--
Mining and drilling machinery	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	144	--	--	--	--	--	--	98	16	17

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry										
Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	118	--	--	--	--	--	--	98	14	--
Refrigerators, freezers, ice makers	118	--	--	--	--	--	--	98	14	--
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Car or vehicle washing machinery	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery	26	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Jacks	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jacks--mechanical	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	51	--	--	--	34	--	9	--	--	--
Boring, drilling, planing, milling machinery	13	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Drills--stationary	11	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
Lathes	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Lathes, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary	21	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Band saws	9	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary, n.e.c.	10	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Office and business machinery	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Office, banking, and retail machinery	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Photocopiers	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Special process machinery	23	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Printing machinery and equipment	14	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Presses--printing	14	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous machinery	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other machinery	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	600	--	14	178	91	53	95	73	--	90
Building materials--solid elements	321	--	7	120	60	23	41	--	--	29
Pipes, ducts, tubing	57	--	5	--	5	6	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing, unspecified	11	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--
Metal pipe, tubing	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials	168	--	--	75	25	17	27	--	--	10
Bars, rods, reinforcing bar (rebar)	67	--	--	55	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beams	19	--	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	77	--	--	18	15	13	11	--	--	--
Wood, lumber	59	--	--	--	25	--	--	20	--	--
Wood, lumber, unspecified	24	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	17	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Wood, lumber, n.e.c.	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other building materials--solid elements	27	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--
Glass, window panes	15	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	54	--	--	--	7	8	--	--	--	--
Fasteners	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nails, brads, tacks	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Screws	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ropes, ties	13	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--
Chains, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	41	--	5	--	9	10	10	--	--	--
Electric parts	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine and appliance parts	29	--	--	--	8	8	10	--	--	--
Machine and appliance parts, unspecified	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Drums, pulleys, sheaves	19	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry										
Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Tars, sealants, caulking, insulating material	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tars, sealants, caulking, insulation, n.e.c.	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tarps and sheeting--nonmetal	21	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofing paper, roofing felt	18	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	134	--	--	--	12	9	30	--	--	47
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tires, except bike	26	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Engine parts and accessories	48	--	--	--	10	--	20	--	--	8
Engine parts and accessories, unspecified	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transmission	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engine parts and accessories, n.e.c.	19	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Trailers	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Windshields, vehicle windows	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts, n.e.c.	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	1,253	71	11	123	108	52	30	249	25	584
Animals and animal products	86	50	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	14
Insects, arachnids (spiders, ticks, scorpions, etc.)	24	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	11
Mammals, except humans	55	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cats	12	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle	12	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dogs	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Horses	21	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food products--fresh or processed	103	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	--
Other food products--fresh or processed	101	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	--
Fats, oils	101	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	--
Metallic minerals	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic minerals, unspecified	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	61	--	--	18	--	5	--	--	--	8
Rocks, crushed stone	58	--	--	18	--	5	--	--	--	8
Person--injured or ill worker	493	--	--	95	59	30	17	137	--	125
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	487	--	--	95	59	30	17	131	--	125
Person--other than injured or ill worker	441	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	430
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	426	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	426
Person--other than injured or ill worker, n.e.c.	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	55	--	--	--	46	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	54	--	--	--	46	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	1,332	36	14	316	77	80	40	306	36	426
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1,220	34	14	262	57	75	39	289	34	417
Floors	477	--	6	85	33	8	--	194	10	135
Floor, unspecified	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor of building	443	--	--	79	31	--	--	184	10	129
Floor of mine	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor, n.e.c.	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ground	336	--	7	118	8	32	20	--	--	110
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	142	--	--	16	--	15	--	--	9	59
Stairs, steps	92	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	24
Stairs, steps, unspecified	63	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry										
Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Stairs, steps--indoors	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--
Stairs, steps--outdoors	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Street, road	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Surfaces below ground level, n.e.c.	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Surfaces below ground level, unspecified	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parking lots	130	--	--	--	8	8	9	--	--	90
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	14	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	55	--	--	14	21	--	--	--	--	--
Fences, fence panels	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
Roof	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roof trusses	20	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Structures	57	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures, unspecified	15	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scaffolds, staging	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scaffolds--staging, unspecified	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	404	--	6	92	71	10	17	98	--	87
Handtools--nonpowered	226	15	--	58	33	--	11	56	--	49
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	86	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	25
Knives	76	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	23
Digging handtools--nonpowered	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shovels	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gripping handtools--nonpowered	13	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Gripping handtools--nonpowered, n.e.c.	10	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hammers	17	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sledges	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Surfacing handtools--nonpowered	16	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Planes	16	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Turning handtools--nonpowered	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Wrenches	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Other handtools--nonpowered	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Crowbars	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--nonpowered, n.e.c.	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--powered	75	--	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	8
Cutting handtools--powered	47	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	--
Chainsaws--powered	12	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Saws--powered, except chainsaws	24	--	--	16	8	--	--	--	--	--
Cutting handtools--powered, n.e.c.	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Surfacing handtools--powered	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders, unspecified	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders--movable	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Movable ladders, unspecified	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Step ladders	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26
Wheelchairs	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25
Vehicles	402	--	--	89	14	85	66	--	16	94

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Highway vehicle, motorized	214	--	--	--	--	32	57	--	14	68
Highway vehicle, unspecified	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--
Automobile	38	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	15
Truck	132	--	--	--	--	30	43	--	--	24
Truck, unspecified	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delivery truck	19	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--
Pickup truck	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	56	--	--	--	--	23	23	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Van--passenger or light delivery	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	10	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--
Snowmobile	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	28	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	145	--	--	48	--	45	--	18	--	21
Cart, dolly, handtruck	61	--	--	--	--	10	--	18	--	21
Wheelbarrow	84	--	--	48	--	35	--	--	--	--
Other sources	154	--	1	39	17	6	14	--	6	54
Apparel and textiles	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24
Clothing and shoes	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23
Belts, gloves, neckties, scarves	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paper, books, magazines	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Paper, sheets	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Scrap, waste, debris	89	--	--	--	12	--	--	19	--	14
Chips, particles, splinters	89	--	--	--	12	--	--	19	--	14
Glass chips or fibers	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Metal chips, particles	37	--	--	17	10	--	--	--	--	--
Chips, particles, splinters, n.e.c.	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonclassifiable	121	--	15	--	--	51	--	--	18	30

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity. are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation participating State agencies. SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 2001

Montana--private industry

Event	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	5,776	161	80	949	533	488	396	1,410	126	1,634
Contact with objects and equipment	1,399	27	36	292	207	82	156	395	--	197
Struck against object	492	--	7	76	54	34	37	212	--	60
Stepped on object	122	--	--	45	10	16	17	--	--	9
Struck against stationary object	316	--	--	15	32	16	11	191	--	44
Struck against moving object	42	--	5	16	12	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object	635	16	23	119	95	32	77	162	--	111
Struck by object, unspecified	53	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Struck by falling object	172	--	11	16	21	--	13	87	--	14
Struck by flying object	78	--	--	--	12	11	12	--	--	12
Struck by flying object, unspecified	36	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--
Struck by dislodged flying object, particle	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by discharged object or substance	24	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by swinging or slipping object	279	--	--	46	42	11	43	54	--	74
Struck by swinging or slipping object, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
Struck by slipping handheld object	223	--	--	43	40	11	24	52	--	44
Struck by swinging or slipping object, n.e.c.	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	31	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object, n.e.c.	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	112	--	--	--	41	--	18	--	--	20
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecified	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	47	--	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	--
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	21	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	31	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	8
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	53	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	53	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	103	--	--	55	6	11	22	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	80	--	--	49	--	5	22	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by other machine or equipment vibration	12	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration, n.e.c.	11	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	1,208	39	13	265	60	72	25	316	28	388
Fall to lower level	402	38	7	193	9	29	--	56	--	57
Fall to lower level, unspecified	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Fall down stairs or steps	104	--	--	39	--	--	--	--	--	20
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	26	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--
Fall from ground level to lower level	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder	132	14	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	15

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry										
Event	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Fall from building girders or other structural steel	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	67	--	--	49	--	5	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	37	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--
Jump to lower level	44	--	--	--	--	6	--	20	--	16
Jump from scaffold, platform, loading dock	37	--	--	--	--	6	--	20	--	12
Fall on same level	762	--	--	72	51	38	16	240	23	316
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	721	--	--	62	47	33	12	239	23	303
Fall onto or against objects	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level, n.e.c.	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Bodily reaction and exertion	2,595	55	21	354	252	209	182	557	61	904
Bodily reaction	476	19	--	128	14	42	28	124	9	112
Bodily reaction, unspecified	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	194	--	--	76	--	19	13	--	--	59
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	144	--	--	45	--	17	13	--	--	32
Walking--without other incident	106	--	--	--	--	5	--	86	--	13
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Overexertion	1,936	35	21	219	191	156	144	407	31	731
Overexertion, unspecified	21	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting	939	--	5	156	88	64	76	211	21	308
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	108	--	5	--	18	13	9	--	--	47
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or wielding objects	839	--	--	57	80	65	56	183	10	362
Overexertion, n.e.c.	29	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Repetitive motion	182	--	--	--	47	10	11	--	--	61
Repetitive motion, unspecified	107	--	--	--	33	--	--	--	9	32
Typing or keyentry	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Repetitive use of tools	19	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	24	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	236	--	--	--	12	11	--	126	--	53
Contact with temperature extremes	121	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	10
Contact with hot objects or substances	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	9
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	109	--	--	14	9	10	--	--	--	41
Inhalation of substance	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	46	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	26
Injections, stings, venomous bites	23	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	11
Bee, wasp, hornet sting	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other stings or venomous bites	14	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	8
Transportation accidents	97	--	--	16	--	12	27	--	8	30
Highway accident	89	--	--	--	--	12	25	--	8	30
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	35	--	--	--	--	6	16	--	--	9
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment, unspecified	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21
Noncollision accident	28	--	--	--	--	5	8	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Ran off highway--no collision	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	59	--	--	--	--	53	--	--	--	--
Explosion	57	--	--	--	--	53	--	--	--	--
Explosion, unspecified	53	--	--	--	--	53	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	80	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27
Hitting, kicking, beating	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Assaults by animals	41	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonvenomous bites	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonclassifiable	102	--	5	--	--	48	--	--	18	28

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity. are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation

Appendix C

Tables showing the Percent Distribution of
Days Away from Work
in Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses occurring in Montana in 2001
by selected features

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE 18—by Industry

TABLE 19—by Selected Worker Characteristics

TABLE 20—by Occupation

TABLE 21—by Nature of the Injury or Illness

TABLE 22—by Part of Body Affected

TABLE 23—by Source

TABLE 24—by Event or Exposure



Table 18. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and number of days away from work, 2001

Montana--private industry

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
			1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total		5,776	12.1	13.5	25.4	13.9	8.7	6.9	19.5	5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁴		161	7.9	13.6	18.0	19.6	11.0	5.0	25.0	8
Agricultural production ⁴	01-02	69	3.1	17.6	17.6	26.4	--	--	35.2	8
Mining⁵		80	6.2	7.5	12.9	13.8	5.0	11.3	43.2	22
Metal mining ⁶	10	38	--	13.2	10.5	7.9	5.3	18.4	44.7	27
Oil and gas field services	138	28	14.4	--	15.5	14.4	--	7.2	48.5	21
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁶	14	11	9.1	9.1	18.2	36.4	18.2	--	9.1	9
Construction		949	9.4	11.5	19.3	10.1	8.0	7.8	34.0	10
General building contractors	15	238	21.2	15.7	21.5	10.1	7.7	1.0	22.6	3
Residential building construction	152	178	17.9	20.2	17.9	10.9	10.4	1.4	21.3	4
Heavy construction, except building	16	97	8.7	18.3	20.6	8.4	12.2	3.3	28.5	6
Highway and street construction	161	38	22.1	7.7	7.7	4.6	6.2	--	51.8	45
Heavy construction, except highway	162	59	--	25.3	29.0	10.8	16.2	5.4	13.5	5
Special trade contractors	17	614	4.9	8.7	18.3	10.3	7.4	11.1	39.3	21
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	171	1.6	20.7	10.3	14.4	14.5	12.0	26.4	14
Manufacturing		533	8.1	18.8	24.4	17.4	10.9	3.1	17.4	5
Durable goods		406	8.3	20.3	21.7	20.6	9.5	3.2	16.4	5
Lumber and wood products	24	245	5.7	18.0	18.5	26.7	6.9	2.6	21.5	7
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	20	--	42.9	--	--	10.2	10.2	36.7	14
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	21	33.3	20.0	20.0	13.3	--	--	13.3	2
Nondurable goods		127	7.5	13.7	32.9	7.1	15.4	3.0	20.3	5
Food and kindred products	20	60	4.0	19.0	44.4	--	13.7	--	19.0	5
Printing and publishing	27	33	13.7	10.7	26.4	11.8	14.7	3.0	19.7	5
Newspapers	271	20	9.8	4.9	30.5	19.2	11.3	4.9	19.5	6
Transportation and public utilities⁷		488	15.4	5.1	9.5	15.1	12.9	9.4	32.6	14
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	51	--	11.8	13.7	13.7	19.6	5.9	35.3	15
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	15	45.9	10.8	21.6	--	--	21.6	--	2
Trucking and warehousing	42	266	20.0	--	6.8	6.9	11.7	13.6	41.1	25
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	234	22.7	--	7.7	7.8	13.3	15.4	33.1	17
Transportation by air	45	72	9.7	10.3	20.0	25.7	9.1	2.9	22.3	8
Communications	48	16	--	--	15.2	54.4	30.4	--	--	10
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	66	12.5	14.9	2.4	29.7	15.5	2.4	22.7	9
Wholesale and retail trade		1,806	12.3	9.0	33.4	14.3	8.3	7.1	15.6	5
Wholesale trade		396	19.0	13.4	15.8	10.9	14.6	11.1	15.2	6
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	244	19.9	8.7	19.2	13.7	9.6	13.0	15.9	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry										
Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
			1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	152	17.6	20.9	10.2	6.3	22.8	8.0	14.1	6
Groceries and related products	514	69	30.0	21.7	12.4	10.6	3.2	8.7	13.4	2
Retail trade		1,410	10.4	7.8	38.4	15.3	6.5	6.0	15.7	5
Building materials and garden supplies	52	81	--	13.9	58.0	3.3	5.5	4.2	15.2	5
Hardware stores	525	9	--	30.2	10.4	--	19.8	19.8	19.8	12
General merchandise stores	53	263	21.6	6.8	23.1	20.5	3.7	3.4	20.8	5
Food stores	54	273	2.3	--	34.8	11.3	11.2	7.9	32.5	11
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	381	3.7	7.2	62.2	8.9	6.4	4.2	7.4	3
New and used car dealers	551	52	--	6.4	37.8	12.8	18.6	12.2	12.2	9
Gasoline service stations	554	254	--	6.5	75.7	6.4	1.6	3.3	6.5	3
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	51	37.1	23.4	16.0	5.1	18.3	--	--	2
Eating and drinking places	58	226	10.6	10.6	25.0	35.6	3.8	14.4	--	7
Miscellaneous retail	59	102	14.9	16.6	15.9	10.4	3.6	1.6	37.0	7
Finance, insurance, and real estate		126	27.8	7.4	19.8	17.8	5.3	5.7	16.0	4
Real estate	65	48	5.6	--	11.1	46.9	14.1	11.1	11.1	10
Services		1,634	13.2	21.3	27.0	13.3	7.9	6.8	10.6	4
Hotels and other lodging places	70	103	5.8	13.3	41.4	10.0	5.0	4.9	19.5	5
Hotels and motels	701	91	3.9	14.9	44.8	9.4	3.9	5.5	17.5	5
Personal services	72	36	14.7	18.0	13.1	--	24.6	8.2	21.3	12
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	89	9.0	18.7	3.8	17.3	1.4	17.3	32.5	14
Miscellaneous repair services	76	42	17.8	17.8	20.5	20.5	15.1	5.5	2.7	3
Amusement and recreation services	79	55	--	10.3	39.1	3.2	40.2	7.2	--	8
Miscellaneous amusement, recreation services	799	53	--	10.7	40.4	--	41.5	7.5	--	3
Health services	80	774	17.3	23.1	26.8	15.6	7.8	6.2	3.2	4
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	226	15.9	28.2	27.6	14.0	3.9	4.7	5.6	3
Hospitals	806	454	10.0	21.8	29.7	17.3	11.0	8.1	2.2	5
Educational services	82	27	8.6	26.4	3.5	19.3	12.9	12.2	17.0	10
Social services	83	155	15.7	5.5	21.3	8.1	6.8	4.3	38.3	10
Engineering and management services	87	16	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	--	--	36.5	6

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal,

and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration,

U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

⁷ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 19. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2001

Montana--private industry

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	5,776	12.1	13.5	25.4	13.9	8.7	6.9	19.5	5
Sex:									
Men	3,705	11.7	12.7	23.3	13.6	9.3	7.9	21.5	6
Women	1,987	11.6	15.4	30.0	14.7	7.5	5.3	15.5	5
Age:									
Under 14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 to 15	24	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	10
16 to 19	76	13.1	3.4	4.3	44.7	12.2	--	22.4	8
20 to 24	827	9.7	16.6	40.4	9.9	7.0	7.7	8.6	3
25 to 34	1,470	14.7	15.7	27.1	12.8	7.5	4.1	18.0	5
35 to 44	1,701	10.7	14.1	24.7	13.0	10.5	9.1	17.8	6
45 to 54	1,089	11.3	12.1	20.7	14.8	5.8	7.2	28.1	7
55 to 64	469	10.0	5.8	14.8	16.7	13.0	8.2	31.5	12
65 and over	86	7.6	12.9	20.1	14.5	25.7	2.9	16.3	7
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	249	20.6	12.6	18.3	8.0	11.2	8.8	20.5	4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	817	12.8	15.3	19.6	16.4	9.1	4.2	22.6	6
Service	1,399	8.3	13.5	45.2	15.8	6.4	5.3	5.5	4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	231	6.0	27.9	21.5	15.5	8.9	5.2	15.1	4
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,143	12.2	10.4	18.7	16.1	9.9	6.3	26.4	8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,903	12.6	13.2	19.3	10.9	9.3	9.8	24.9	8
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	1,124	8.0	17.6	26.9	14.5	6.9	3.4	22.7	5
3 to 11 months	1,302	7.1	9.8	36.6	11.2	9.6	9.8	15.8	5
1 to 5 years	2,091	14.9	14.6	20.5	13.4	8.3	7.3	20.9	5
More than 5 years	1,173	14.5	12.2	21.5	17.4	10.0	6.6	17.7	6
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	5,322	11.4	13.9	26.6	13.9	8.5	7.2	18.6	5
Black, non-Hispanic	27	67.6	--	9.6	--	3.7	--	19.2	1
Hispanic	49	21.9	4.5	34.8	5.0	2.5	--	31.2	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	33	--	5.7	13.8	27.6	52.9	--	--	15
American Indian or Alaskan Native	184	15.5	12.3	7.2	17.6	6.5	3.3	37.5	10

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and number of days away from work, 2001

Montana--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	5,776	12.1	13.5	25.4	13.9	8.7	6.9	19.5	5
Managerial and professional specialty	249	20.6	12.6	18.3	8.0	11.2	8.8	20.5	4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	86	40.8	7.2	21.8	2.0	--	9.7	18.5	3
Managers, medicine and health	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	75
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments	32	74.2	--	--	--	--	25.8	--	1
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	18	24.1	18.4	41.5	--	--	--	16.0	3
Professional specialty	163	9.9	15.4	16.5	11.1	17.2	8.3	21.6	8
Registered nurses	80	15.3	18.2	16.6	14.4	12.3	16.9	6.2	4
Prekindergarten and kindergarten teachers, exc. postsecondary	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	159
Teachers, n.e.c.	23	--	--	18.7	--	62.6	--	18.7	12
Counselors, educational and vocational	27	--	20.9	20.9	10.5	--	--	47.7	8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	817	12.8	15.3	19.6	16.4	9.1	4.2	22.6	6
Technicians and related support	126	13.0	15.5	25.9	22.6	5.1	--	18.0	5
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	33	32.1	--	12.4	55.4	--	--	--	6
Licensed practical nurses	43	--	27.7	19.3	23.9	8.5	--	20.6	6
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	15	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	5
Technicians, n.e.c.	15	--	37.7	--	--	19.5	--	42.7	16
Sales	424	13.3	12.9	14.0	17.7	12.4	3.6	26.1	7
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	83	14.2	9.9	24.6	25.0	7.6	18.6	--	6
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	10	--	--	--	25.0	75.0	--	--	11
Sales workers; radio, TV, hi-fi, and appliances	16	--	--	50.7	--	--	--	49.3	4
Sales workers, hardware and building supplies	42	46.1	42.7	--	11.2	--	--	--	2
Sales workers, other commodities	23	--	25.9	19.9	34.2	--	--	20.0	7
Sales counter clerks	13	--	13.3	--	60.2	26.5	--	--	7
Cashiers	220	11.6	9.5	8.7	11.5	14.0	--	44.6	12
Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales	9	--	--	50.0	--	50.0	--	--	5
Administrative support, including clerical	267	11.9	19.1	25.4	11.5	5.9	7.0	19.1	5
Secretaries	50	21.1	34.4	10.2	9.0	--	6.8	18.5	2
Receptionists	16	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	50.0	7
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	23	6.0	12.5	4.0	27.2	50.3	--	--	15
Stock and inventory clerks	19	20.0	9.1	--	12.7	6.1	--	52.2	46
Expeditors	26	--	3.8	79.9	--	--	--	16.2	4
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	18	16.5	20.9	31.3	--	--	--	31.3	4
Bank tellers	15	37.4	--	--	--	--	--	62.6	32
Data-entry keyers	15	--	--	--	--	--	93.4	6.6	23
Administrative support occupations, n.e.c.	53	--	9.5	63.7	15.9	2.8	3.5	4.6	5
Service	1,399	8.3	13.5	45.2	15.8	6.4	5.3	5.5	4
Protective service	27	24.6	--	33.8	10.4	4.4	--	26.9	4
Guards and police, exc. public service	24	28.3	--	33.9	6.9	--	--	30.9	4
Service, except protective and household	1,372	7.9	13.8	45.5	15.9	6.5	5.4	5.1	4
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	29	--	--	17.4	82.6	--	--	--	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Bartenders	52	--	46.5	43.7	--	--	--	9.8	5
Waiters and waitresses	30	--	--	42.3	14.4	--	--	43.3	6
Cooks	220	12.0	2.3	57.2	4.7	7.0	13.0	3.8	5
Kitchen workers, food preparation	211	--	--	94.1	5.9	--	--	--	3
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	100	5.4	--	29.0	35.8	5.7	19.0	5.1	10
Health aides, exc. nursing	56	8.2	16.6	20.8	20.6	14.3	10.7	8.7	7
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	440	14.8	29.2	34.0	12.4	6.3	2.0	1.3	3
Maids and housemen	78	--	15.4	38.0	12.9	18.4	10.1	5.1	5
Janitors and cleaners	94	5.3	5.9	13.8	40.2	13.3	3.8	17.6	10
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	11	--	25.6	10.5	--	21.1	--	42.7	20
Guides	14	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Baggage porters and bellhops	10	--	--	40.0	60.0	--	--	--	7
Personal service occupations, n.e.c.	10	22.8	--	--	60.4	16.9	--	--	8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	231	6.0	27.9	21.5	15.5	8.9	5.2	15.1	4
Farm workers	80	--	15.2	19.5	22.8	12.0	--	30.4	9
Groundskeepers and gardeners, exc. farm	74	7.1	35.6	17.8	7.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	4
Animal caretakers, exc. farm	12	30.6	69.4	--	--	--	--	--	2
Timber cutting and logging occupations	53	4.8	28.8	32.7	23.1	5.6	--	4.8	5
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,143	12.2	10.4	18.7	16.1	9.9	6.3	26.4	8
Mechanics and repairers	336	18.8	9.1	14.7	18.7	5.7	9.7	23.2	8
Automobile mechanics	67	5.4	8.9	22.8	13.9	3.5	17.9	27.6	8
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	44	26.6	3.6	20.3	18.3	--	17.6	13.6	5
Automobile body and related repairers	43	--	28.1	7.9	28.1	--	--	36.0	7
Heavy equipment mechanics	45	55.2	5.1	5.3	9.3	--	14.0	11.1	1
Farm equipment mechanics	18	25.0	25.0	15.3	--	25.0	9.7	--	3
Industrial machinery repairers	23	12.1	4.4	31.0	--	9.1	--	43.4	14
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	18	--	--	--	74.3	25.7	--	--	10
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	9	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	50.0	7
Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	38	11.9	3.3	11.9	14.9	11.9	3.6	42.5	13
Construction trades	698	10.5	11.4	21.0	14.8	10.8	4.3	27.2	7
Supervisors, n.e.c.	18	--	9.1	--	90.9	--	--	--	6
Brickmasons and stonemasons	9	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	11
Brickmason and stonemason apprentices	9	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Carpenters	244	20.0	12.7	41.2	5.9	9.2	2.5	8.4	5
Carpenter apprentices	11	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	1
Electricians	25	--	51.8	6.7	4.1	19.4	5.5	12.5	2
Electrical power installers and repairers	24	13.3	5.0	--	53.2	4.2	4.2	20.0	9
Painters, construction and maintenance	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	77
Paperhangers	9	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Plasterers	18	--	--	--	50.0	50.0	--	--	10
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	38	3.5	7.1	10.4	9.6	55.0	11.1	3.3	20
Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter apprentices	66	--	31.4	--	22.9	--	22.9	22.9	7
Concrete and terrazzo finishers	48	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	77
Insulation workers	18	50.0	--	50.0	--	--	--	--	1
Roofers	40	--	--	22.4	67.1	10.5	--	--	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Sheetmetal duct installers	23	--	--	--	17.5	5.8	--	76.7	40
Drillers, earth	12	--	8.3	25.0	8.3	--	16.7	41.7	22
Extractive	29	--	3.4	3.4	13.6	--	10.2	69.3	55
Mining occupations, n.e.c.	21	--	4.8	--	19.0	--	14.3	61.8	39
Precision production	81	4.3	9.9	21.5	17.2	22.0	7.6	17.6	10
Supervisors, production occupations	12	--	48.2	8.8	7.7	21.0	--	14.3	5
Machinists	17	--	--	68.5	--	--	15.8	15.8	4
Butchers and meat cutters	34	--	--	--	36.5	45.3	--	18.2	11
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,903	12.6	13.2	19.3	10.9	9.3	9.8	24.9	8
Machine operators and tenders	227	17.0	16.8	24.7	9.6	10.7	3.4	17.9	4
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c.	13	59.9	--	20.1	--	--	--	20.1	1
Molding and casting machine operators	9	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	4
Sawing machine operators	32	27.1	--	9.5	32.3	--	--	31.1	10
Printing press operators	18	20.3	14.6	14.8	--	7.4	5.6	37.2	11
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators	23	15.3	12.8	15.4	--	15.3	15.9	25.3	12
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, exc. food	20	15.4	14.9	11.4	32.2	13.8	--	12.3	7
Slicing and cutting machine operators	14	50.7	--	21.7	--	--	--	27.6	1
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	14	--	49.7	20.4	6.2	17.5	--	6.2	3
Machine operators, not specified	53	7.6	21.9	31.6	4.9	20.5	2.2	11.3	5
Fabricators, assemblers, and handworking	102	21.8	17.4	14.2	11.5	17.4	5.4	12.2	4
Welders and cutters	40	29.1	4.0	14.2	8.7	39.3	--	4.7	10
Assemblers	60	17.4	26.8	14.5	11.4	3.3	9.2	17.4	3
Production inspectors, testers, and weighers	11	--	--	32.5	19.9	--	--	47.6	7
Transportation and material moving	810	9.8	10.3	18.0	8.7	8.1	11.8	33.3	14
Truck drivers	548	10.1	8.3	17.0	9.9	8.8	15.2	30.6	14
Driver-sales workers	72	18.7	33.8	21.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	16.9	2
Bus drivers	10	52.0	--	16.0	--	--	32.0	--	1
Locomotive operating occupations	10	--	10.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	17
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators	17	--	17.6	17.6	17.6	35.3	--	11.8	9
Operating engineers	83	1.6	5.7	3.3	2.8	3.3	1.9	81.4	60
Hoist and winch operators	20	--	--	86.8	8.3	4.9	--	--	5
Grader, dozer, and scraper operators	11	35.2	--	10.7	--	13.0	9.1	32.0	14
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	19	--	11.0	16.0	16.0	5.4	16.0	35.5	26
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	753	13.2	15.0	19.6	13.4	9.3	10.2	19.4	7
Construction laborers	168	--	20.3	14.1	5.4	5.8	28.3	26.2	21
Stock handlers and baggers	118	12.3	4.7	28.0	13.6	16.2	12.0	13.1	7
Machine feeders and offbearers	24	--	--	44.4	--	12.5	12.0	31.0	11
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	65	14.2	36.7	21.8	13.1	4.5	5.7	4.0	2
Garage and service station related occupations	47	27.5	5.1	52.7	12.1	2.6	--	--	3
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	24	28.4	13.8	--	5.8	--	--	52.1	63

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Hand packers and packagers	9	--	--	53.3	--	--	--	46.7	5
Laborers, nonconstruction	287	16.8	15.2	12.8	21.0	11.7	2.7	19.8	7
Nonclassifiable	34	97.1	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	1

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 21. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by nature of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001

Montana--private industry

Nature	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	5,776	12.1	13.5	25.4	13.9	8.7	6.9	19.5	5
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	5,285	12.2	14.2	26.4	14.0	8.8	5.7	18.8	5
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	498	8.4	3.6	20.6	16.8	7.9	12.6	30.0	12
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord, unspecified	9	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	4
Dislocations	94	4.4	--	0.9	8.1	7.9	17.5	61.3	35
Fractures	395	9.6	4.5	23.5	19.3	8.1	11.7	23.2	9
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	3,018	10.8	13.9	21.4	14.4	10.3	7.0	22.2	7
Sprains, strains, tears	3,016	10.8	13.9	21.5	14.4	10.3	7.0	22.2	7
Open wounds	387	19.7	24.5	27.4	9.3	11.1	1.7	6.3	3
Amputations	37	--	--	24.1	45.2	6.6	15.0	9.1	6
Amputations, fingertip	32	--	--	24.2	50.4	7.8	17.6	--	6
Animal or insect bites	11	--	88.9	--	11.1	--	--	--	2
Cuts, lacerations	232	27.4	26.7	28.5	6.6	9.1	0.4	1.2	2
Punctures, except bites	107	11.9	21.8	28.9	2.6	18.0	--	16.8	5
Surface wounds and bruises	503	16.7	16.1	43.0	8.9	7.5	1.1	6.6	3
Abrasions, scratches	40	50.7	11.8	26.9	10.6	--	--	--	1
Bruises, contusions	462	13.5	16.6	44.5	8.8	8.1	1.2	7.2	3
Burns	190	28.9	5.3	56.6	1.9	7.3	--	--	3
Chemical burns	62	85.2	12.2	--	1.0	1.6	--	--	1
Heat burns, scalds	126	1.4	1.9	85.4	2.4	8.9	--	--	3
Intracranial injuries	37	8.1	45.3	14.1	7.1	3.2	--	22.2	2
Concussions	37	8.1	45.3	14.1	7.1	3.2	--	22.2	2
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	245	7.1	10.8	42.7	28.4	1.0	0.4	9.7	5
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	30	--	8.6	9.6	49.8	8.3	--	23.7	7
Sprains and bruises	190	3.8	11.7	52.3	28.0	--	--	4.3	5
Fractures and other injuries	22	41.8	7.4	9.8	6.2	--	--	34.8	4
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	407	9.8	21.2	25.4	15.5	3.6	3.8	20.6	4
Other poisonings and toxic effects	23	61.4	14.3	--	24.3	--	--	--	1
Animal or insect bites, venomous	23	61.4	14.3	--	24.3	--	--	--	1
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	383	6.8	21.7	27.0	15.0	3.9	4.0	21.6	4
Crushing injuries	65	6.7	11.7	39.6	15.0	17.1	3.8	6.1	3
Back pain, hurt back	82	2.6	41.8	14.7	16.7	--	--	24.2	3
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	172	10.8	15.4	21.7	16.3	2.2	2.3	31.3	6
Multiple nonspecified injuries and disorders	39	--	34.5	58.8	6.7	--	--	--	4
Nonspecified injuries and disorders, n.e.c.	25	4.7	3.9	20.7	13.7	--	36.0	20.9	25
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	387	2.2	4.4	15.0	13.7	9.1	25.0	30.5	21
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	107	4.6	--	10.2	3.7	7.2	27.0	47.3	28
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	100	1.0	--	10.8	4.0	7.6	28.7	47.9	28
Carpal tunnel syndrome	85	1.2	--	12.8	4.7	9.0	34.0	38.3	24
Respiratory system diseases	12	--	15.5	14.6	--	14.7	16.3	38.9	25
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract	10	--	18.2	--	--	17.2	19.1	45.6	25
Allergic rhinitis	8	--	--	--	--	21.0	23.3	55.7	180
Digestive system diseases and disorders	197	0.5	4.6	7.4	22.9	12.4	29.4	22.8	21
Hernia	197	0.5	4.6	7.4	22.9	12.4	29.4	22.8	21
Hernia, unspecified	197	0.5	4.6	7.4	22.9	12.4	29.4	22.8	21
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	38	2.7	16.6	29.2	6.7	3.8	2.6	38.4	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by nature of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Nature	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Rheumatism, except the back	32	3.2	19.9	35.2	8.1	4.6	--	28.9	5
Tendonitis	31	3.3	20.5	33.4	8.3	4.7	--	29.7	5
Disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	33	5.3	--	59.6	4.4	--	21.0	9.8	4
Dermatitis	32	5.5	--	62.3	--	--	22.0	10.2	4
Allergic dermatitis	29	6.1	--	69.4	--	--	24.5	--	4
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	32	31.6	10.1	54.0	--	--	--	4.3	3
Symptoms	30	27.1	10.8	57.6	--	--	--	4.6	3
General symptoms	20	6.8	--	86.3	--	--	--	6.8	3
General symptoms, unspecified	17	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Symptoms involving respiratory system and chest	10	67.6	32.4	--	--	--	--	--	1
Symptoms involving respiratory system and chest, n.e.c.	10	67.6	32.4	--	--	--	--	--	1
Multiple diseases, conditions, and disorders	30	5.8	28.6	--	17.2	14.0	--	34.4	8
Nonclassifiable	38	86.8	--	2.6	2.6	--	2.6	5.3	1

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 22. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	5,776	12.1	13.5	25.4	13.9	8.7	6.9	19.5	5
Head	224	21.6	29.6	19.3	10.9	4.1	0.9	13.7	2
Head, unspecified	30	5.9	38.1	27.6	21.1	--	3.2	4.1	3
Cranial region, including skull	41	7.3	41.0	22.3	6.4	2.9	--	20.1	3
Brain	37	8.1	45.3	14.1	7.1	3.2	--	22.2	2
Face	136	32.0	27.8	8.6	10.2	5.9	--	15.5	2
Face, unspecified	18	24.9	8.7	5.5	52.4	8.7	--	--	7
Eye(s)	92	38.2	31.8	5.3	4.6	2.7	--	17.5	2
Multiple head locations	14	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Neck, Including Throat	60	8.0	3.3	24.5	--	31.0	1.4	31.9	12
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	60	8.0	3.3	24.5	--	31.0	1.4	31.9	12
Trunk	2,578	11.0	12.0	19.0	16.2	9.2	9.3	23.3	8
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	529	10.9	8.4	19.4	7.9	7.6	14.0	31.7	14
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	90	32.6	14.1	14.4	32.5	1.8	1.8	3.0	3
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	80	28.4	13.8	14.0	36.5	2.0	2.0	3.3	3
Lung(s), pleura	10	66.4	16.1	17.5	--	--	--	--	1
Back, including spine, spinal cord	1,588	10.6	14.2	21.0	15.3	10.5	5.3	23.1	7
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	982	7.0	11.2	17.8	17.1	13.8	6.3	26.9	10
Lumbar region	511	15.3	20.1	25.1	10.4	5.8	4.1	19.3	4
Thoracic region	64	14.1	16.6	32.5	29.5	1.6	1.5	4.1	4
Coccygeal region	15	85.8	--	6.5	--	7.7	--	--	1
Multiple back regions	13	--	19.5	72.8	--	--	--	7.7	4
Abdomen	224	7.2	4.0	6.9	25.2	10.9	25.8	20.1	15
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	27	55.4	--	3.1	41.5	--	--	--	1
Internal abdominal location, unspecified	197	0.5	4.6	7.4	22.9	12.4	29.4	22.8	21
Pelvic region	120	7.9	14.4	21.7	36.9	3.6	1.8	13.7	6
Hip(s)	98	9.6	8.6	24.1	38.0	1.6	1.2	16.8	8
Multiple trunk locations	25	--	--	--	10.4	--	81.5	8.1	25
Upper extremities	1,172	11.1	12.4	39.0	8.7	9.3	8.8	10.7	3
Arm(s)	374	7.0	9.6	60.8	6.0	5.8	4.7	6.2	3
Arm(s), unspecified	56	18.4	29.4	20.1	3.1	3.2	1.8	23.9	4
Upper arm(s)	16	7.6	--	18.2	16.5	57.8	--	--	16
Elbow(s)	169	4.5	7.2	66.0	9.7	5.4	3.7	3.5	3
Forearm(s)	114	6.1	6.4	86.1	1.4	--	--	--	3
Multiple arm(s) locations	9	--	--	36.4	--	19.5	--	44.1	17
Arm(s), n.e.c.	10	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	25
Wrist(s)	273	3.9	17.0	21.9	5.8	7.7	14.3	29.4	14
Hand(s), except finger(s)	156	13.6	18.5	19.5	13.3	13.6	15.4	6.2	5
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	323	20.1	10.5	34.9	13.2	13.9	4.9	2.6	4
Multiple upper extremities locations	46	16.4	--	58.7	--	--	15.2	9.8	4
Hand(s) and finger(s)	16	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	4
Hand(s) and arm(s)	13	--	--	47.4	--	--	52.6	--	25
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	12	62.6	--	--	--	--	--	37.4	1
Lower extremities	1,026	10.9	13.3	22.4	15.5	8.8	4.0	25.2	7
Leg(s)	584	8.8	19.6	11.2	16.5	9.0	5.9	29.0	9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Leg(s), unspecified	51	17.8	25.1	14.8	23.4	5.7	7.5	5.7	3
Thigh(s)	19	13.5	--	6.2	38.4	--	--	41.9	8
Knee(s)	497	7.4	20.4	10.9	13.5	9.8	6.1	31.9	10
Lower leg(s)	14	7.3	--	16.8	75.9	--	--	--	8
Ankle(s)	291	15.4	5.8	37.9	9.2	5.9	0.7	25.2	5
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	97	11.6	5.7	18.3	26.4	21.3	2.1	14.6	7
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	83	11.4	4.5	18.3	30.8	17.5	2.4	15.1	7
Toe(s), toenail(s)	49	8.0	--	65.7	20.7	--	5.5	--	5
Body Systems	33	12.0	4.9	52.4	4.9	5.4	6.0	14.4	3
Multiple Body Parts	649	12.9	18.5	33.4	14.9	5.6	1.6	13.2	5
Nonclassifiable	35	93.1	--	--	4.1	--	--	2.8	1

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001

Montana--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	5,776	12.1	13.5	25.4	13.9	8.7	6.9	19.5	5
Chemicals and chemical products	101	54.5	7.5	24.8	8.2	5.0	--	--	1
Coal, natural gas, petroleum fuels and products, n.e.c.	73	72.7	10.4	8.6	2.7	5.5	--	--	1
Petroleum fuels, distillates, products, n.e.c.	59	89.9	--	--	3.4	6.8	--	--	1
Gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel	55	96.4	--	--	3.6	--	--	--	1
Other chemicals	19	10.3	--	89.7	--	--	--	--	3
Oxygen and oxygen compounds, n.e.c.	17	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Carbon monoxide	17	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Containers	864	8.8	8.1	23.3	16.5	13.3	12.4	17.6	8
Containers--nonpressurized	693	8.8	9.5	19.9	15.5	14.6	13.8	17.8	9
Bags, sacks, totes	68	1.8	--	10.9	18.4	14.3	30.4	24.2	25
Bottles, jugs, flasks	18	--	--	43.9	--	--	--	56.1	41
Boxes, crates, cartons	374	12.1	13.1	16.8	9.2	17.8	15.4	15.6	10
Buckets, baskets, pails	44	--	2.3	48.7	6.2	14.4	--	28.4	5
Cans	33	9.1	--	--	87.3	3.6	--	--	7
Pots, pans, trays	24	7.3	--	16.9	14.7	--	--	61.1	85
Tanks, bins, vats	18	--	5.5	5.5	83.6	--	--	5.5	7
Containers--nonpressurized, n.e.c.	110	8.7	13.6	30.4	9.9	12.7	15.1	9.6	5
Containers--pressurized	24	--	4.7	24.7	6.5	4.0	25.1	35.0	21
Containers--pressurized, n.e.c.	16	--	7.4	15.5	--	--	39.3	37.9	21
Containers--variable restraint	75	3.5	--	46.7	29.4	9.3	4.6	6.4	5
Bundles, bales	23	--	--	94.3	5.7	--	--	--	5
Reels, rolls	48	5.4	--	24.2	42.9	14.5	3.0	10.0	10
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	19	--	--	22.1	--	--	8.9	69.0	90
Dishes, bowls	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	90
Luggage, handbags	18	27.9	--	22.2	49.9	--	--	--	5
Luggage, n.e.c.	17	29.5	--	23.5	47.0	--	--	--	5
Skids, pallets	32	17.8	10.0	44.0	5.2	19.1	--	4.0	3
Furniture and fixtures	228	14.4	12.4	49.6	9.9	5.3	0.8	7.6	5
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	159	14.1	11.3	59.3	7.9	2.6	--	4.8	5
Garment racks, other racks	19	15.0	43.1	41.9	--	--	--	--	2
Shelving	127	15.4	6.3	65.1	9.9	3.3	--	--	5
Furniture	59	15.1	17.5	29.5	15.2	13.6	3.0	6.0	5
Beds, bedding, mattresses	35	5.0	23.0	30.6	23.0	5.0	5.0	8.4	4
Chairs	15	20.3	15.4	22.2	--	42.1	--	--	5
Machinery	318	7.9	13.5	48.7	9.2	4.3	3.8	12.5	3
Agricultural and garden machinery	14	--	--	--	--	--	56.1	43.9	22
Mowing machinery	14	--	--	--	--	--	56.1	43.9	22
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	23	--	29.6	26.7	32.3	7.1	--	4.4	5
Excavating machinery	11	--	14.2	22.4	49.2	14.2	--	--	6
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	144	--	5.5	71.3	12.4	3.0	--	7.8	3
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	118	--	4.3	81.4	12.2	1.0	--	1.1	3
Refrigerators, freezers, ice makers	118	--	4.3	81.4	12.2	1.0	--	1.1	3
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	21	--	8.4	31.7	10.1	6.7	--	43.2	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Car or vehicle washing machinery	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	106
Material handling machinery	26	--	9.5	58.4	--	15.3	--	16.9	5
Jacks	19	--	12.8	73.0	--	14.2	--	--	4
Jacks--mechanical	11	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	5
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	51	23.9	24.1	41.7	1.9	5.1	1.7	1.7	3
Boring, drilling, planing, milling machinery	13	34.8	12.1	33.6	--	19.5	--	--	3
Drills--stationary	11	43.2	--	32.5	--	24.2	--	--	3
Sawing machinery--stationary	21	--	43.6	43.6	4.7	--	4.1	4.1	4
Band saws	9	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Sawing machinery--stationary, n.e.c.	10	--	--	91.4	--	--	--	8.6	4
Office and business machinery	11	--	90.9	9.1	--	--	--	--	2
Office, banking, and retail machinery	9	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Photocopiers	9	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Special process machinery	23	22.8	11.0	10.7	--	5.6	14.8	35.2	23
Printing machinery and equipment	14	26.0	18.8	9.5	--	9.5	7.2	29.0	3
Presses--printing	14	26.0	18.8	9.5	--	9.5	7.2	29.0	3
Miscellaneous machinery	21	15.7	6.3	31.3	9.4	--	--	37.3	5
Other machinery	12	19.1	10.9	53.8	16.2	--	--	--	3
Parts and materials	600	10.9	17.2	14.9	15.7	10.9	15.2	15.1	8
Building materials--solid elements	321	13.9	11.6	12.8	9.2	14.4	23.4	14.6	11
Pipes, ducts, tubing	57	--	35.7	6.8	6.4	19.0	10.9	21.2	11
Pipes, ducts, tubing, unspecified	11	--	--	24.7	--	56.5	--	18.9	17
Metal pipe, tubing	36	--	57.0	3.5	--	10.0	5.5	23.9	2
Structural metal materials	168	16.1	3.2	14.6	6.2	8.2	39.5	12.2	21
Bars, rods, reinforcing bar (rebar)	67	4.5	--	9.2	--	10.3	73.6	2.4	21
Beams	19	9.1	13.0	39.1	6.6	--	23.6	8.6	4
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	77	29.1	3.7	14.1	11.9	5.9	16.5	18.9	9
Wood, lumber	59	15.6	10.9	19.8	10.1	25.4	4.2	14.0	7
Wood, lumber, unspecified	24	33.1	22.9	30.1	--	3.5	10.4	--	2
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	17	7.6	5.5	15.0	18.0	35.9	--	18.0	11
Wood, lumber, n.e.c.	11	--	--	--	26.8	73.2	--	--	14
Other building materials--solid elements	27	26.0	12.9	3.6	35.1	--	--	22.3	7
Glass, window panes	15	46.8	--	6.5	46.8	--	--	--	3
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	54	8.5	26.2	26.1	10.2	9.9	--	19.0	5
Fasteners	38	12.2	37.4	37.2	--	--	--	13.2	3
Nails, brads, tacks	15	--	16.9	83.1	--	--	--	--	5
Screws	14	33.5	66.5	--	--	--	--	--	2
Ropes, ties	13	--	--	--	41.1	19.7	--	39.2	14
Machine, tool, and electric parts	41	--	31.3	24.7	20.5	2.4	6.6	14.5	5
Electric parts	9	--	56.5	10.9	--	10.9	--	21.7	2
Machine and appliance parts	29	--	26.5	28.2	29.2	--	9.3	6.8	5
Drums, pulleys, sheaves	19	--	--	44.0	45.5	--	--	10.5	10
Tars, sealants, caulking, insulating material	12	--	75.5	--	--	--	24.5	--	2
Tars, sealants, caulking, insulation, n.e.c.	9	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Tarps and sheeting--nonmetal	21	--	--	43.7	43.7	12.7	--	--	6
Roofing paper, roofing felt	18	--	--	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	4
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	134	7.1	21.6	10.3	30.7	3.7	7.9	18.7	7
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	28	11.9	17.8	33.9	16.7	9.2	6.2	4.3	3
Tires, except bike	26	3.9	19.4	36.9	18.2	10.1	6.8	4.7	4
Engine parts and accessories	48	5.6	4.7	8.6	42.9	5.0	18.5	14.7	10
Engine parts and accessories, unspecified	14	--	--	--	48.7	--	--	51.3	75

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Transmission	9	29.9	--	--	--	--	70.1	--	25
Engine parts and accessories, n.e.c.	19	--	--	7.5	66.3	12.7	13.5	--	10
Trailers	9	35.9	--	--	14.6	--	--	49.5	10
Windshields, vehicle windows	36	--	33.3	--	33.3	--	--	33.3	7
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts, n.e.c.	12	--	80.0	--	20.0	--	--	--	2
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	1,253	8.1	17.5	28.8	13.6	5.7	4.4	21.9	5
Animals and animal products	86	23.0	30.3	7.0	30.5	--	--	9.2	2
Insects, arachnids (spiders, ticks, scorpions, etc.)	24	56.7	20.8	--	22.5	--	--	--	1
Mammals, except humans	55	10.8	25.6	11.1	37.9	--	--	14.5	8
Cats	12	30.6	69.4	--	--	--	--	--	2
Cattle	12	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	8
Dogs	11	--	--	--	24.5	--	--	75.5	84
Horses	21	11.8	29.4	29.4	29.4	--	--	--	3
Food products--fresh or processed	103	--	--	98.5	--	--	--	1.5	3
Other food products--fresh or processed	101	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Fats, oils	101	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	61	6.4	17.7	24.3	9.5	30.6	--	11.5	6
Rocks, crushed stone	58	5.0	16.9	25.5	8.3	32.2	--	12.1	6
Person--injured or ill worker	493	6.2	9.4	16.5	7.5	5.7	7.6	47.2	25
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	487	6.3	9.5	16.7	7.6	5.7	7.7	46.5	24
Person--other than injured or ill worker	441	10.1	26.4	33.7	17.7	5.4	3.5	3.2	3
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	426	9.2	27.4	32.6	18.3	5.6	3.6	3.3	4
Person--other than injured or ill worker, n.e.c.	12	24.8	--	75.2	--	--	--	--	3
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	55	4.5	31.3	13.0	35.1	--	--	16.2	7
Trees, logs	54	4.7	32.2	13.3	33.1	--	--	16.6	5
Structures and surfaces	1,332	12.1	14.0	25.2	14.9	7.3	4.8	21.8	5
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1,220	12.8	14.2	24.6	14.3	6.2	5.3	22.5	5
Floors	477	15.2	10.6	32.1	21.4	1.1	8.0	11.5	5
Floor, unspecified	18	--	11.2	49.8	--	22.3	--	16.7	3
Floor of building	443	16.3	10.0	32.6	22.8	0.3	8.6	9.3	5
Floor, n.e.c.	10	--	43.2	--	--	--	--	56.8	50
Ground	336	3.4	16.9	22.2	5.1	13.6	5.1	33.7	11
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	142	15.8	27.4	2.1	3.1	9.8	6.3	35.4	12
Stairs, steps	92	30.5	8.1	11.0	18.5	2.6	--	29.2	6
Stairs, steps, unspecified	63	23.6	1.6	5.7	27.1	3.9	--	38.1	10
Stairs, steps--indoors	16	40.7	24.7	34.6	--	--	--	--	2
Stairs, steps--outdoors	13	51.2	19.2	7.8	--	--	--	21.9	1
Street, road	20	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	93.7	45
Surfaces below ground level, n.e.c.	11	--	--	--	85.0	15.0	--	--	10
Surfaces below ground level, unspecified	9	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	10
Parking lots	130	13.8	14.5	42.1	17.6	5.1	--	6.9	3
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	14	18.5	9.1	34.5	18.9	--	--	18.9	4
Other structural elements	55	4.5	14.7	33.9	34.2	12.7	--	--	5
Roof	10	--	--	58.5	--	41.5	--	--	5
Roof trusses	20	--	12.7	7.9	79.3	--	--	--	8
Structures	57	4.4	8.2	28.6	8.0	24.6	--	26.2	11
Structures, unspecified	15	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	5
Scaffolds, staging	25	10.0	--	4.6	--	49.3	--	36.1	16

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Scaffolds--staging, unspecified	21	12.1	--	--	--	43.9	--	43.9	16
Tools, instruments, and equipment	404	16.7	16.1	21.2	10.4	21.7	5.2	8.7	5
Handtools--nonpowered	226	23.0	19.2	22.4	5.1	14.9	6.2	9.1	3
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	86	15.2	30.0	41.9	--	12.9	--	--	3
Knives	76	13.0	29.0	43.2	--	14.8	--	--	3
Digging handtools--nonpowered	24	7.2	43.8	7.2	10.5	--	--	31.4	2
Shovels	24	7.2	43.8	7.2	10.5	--	--	31.4	2
Gripping handtools--nonpowered	13	--	--	25.4	--	--	--	74.6	69
Gripping handtools--nonpowered, n.e.c.	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	69
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	33	--	10.1	17.5	--	69.3	--	3.1	14
Hammers	17	--	--	--	--	94.1	--	5.9	14
Sledges	11	--	29.0	50.1	--	20.9	--	--	3
Surfacing handtools--nonpowered	16	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Planes	16	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Turning handtools--nonpowered	14	8.8	--	--	--	--	83.4	7.8	25
Wrenches	14	8.8	--	--	--	--	83.4	7.8	25
Other handtools--nonpowered	38	49.3	9.3	9.3	23.9	--	5.5	2.6	2
Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools	11	49.6	16.8	33.5	--	--	--	--	2
Crowbars	17	70.8	10.6	--	--	--	12.5	6.1	1
Handtools--nonpowered, n.e.c.	11	16.2	--	--	83.8	--	--	--	7
Handtools--powered	75	8.6	1.8	32.3	28.1	25.2	1.3	2.7	6
Cutting handtools--powered	47	5.5	--	38.8	36.0	19.8	--	--	6
Chainsaws--powered	12	20.9	--	79.1	--	--	--	--	5
Saws--powered, except chainsaws	24	--	--	--	67.6	32.4	--	--	6
Cutting handtools--powered, n.e.c.	10	--	--	84.0	--	16.0	--	--	5
Surfacing handtools--powered	12	--	--	--	18.6	81.4	--	--	13
Ladders	58	13.7	9.5	--	13.7	44.1	5.6	13.5	12
Ladders, unspecified	17	48.3	15.2	--	--	14.3	6.1	16.2	2
Ladders--movable	40	--	4.1	--	19.7	57.7	5.6	12.9	14
Movable ladders, unspecified	23	--	7.4	--	34.9	34.9	--	22.8	12
Step ladders	18	--	--	--	--	87.1	12.9	--	14
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	35	2.8	42.5	23.8	--	23.4	7.5	--	3
Wheelchairs	25	--	40.1	26.9	--	33.0	--	--	5
Vehicles	402	9.8	4.7	17.7	19.7	2.8	8.1	37.2	10
Highway vehicle, motorized	214	9.0	7.2	19.4	23.2	1.8	13.4	26.0	8
Highway vehicle, unspecified	11	50.0	--	50.0	--	--	--	--	1
Automobile	38	4.6	19.9	35.3	4.2	--	--	36.0	3
Truck	132	6.9	5.9	1.3	34.0	2.9	19.8	29.2	19
Truck, unspecified	11	--	--	16.4	25.0	--	--	58.6	36
Delivery truck	19	--	24.0	--	20.6	6.6	--	48.8	16
Pickup truck	24	--	--	--	86.6	--	6.7	6.7	6
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	56	16.0	5.9	--	14.0	4.7	43.4	16.1	28
Truck, n.e.c.	20	--	--	--	36.4	--	--	63.6	53
Van--passenger or light delivery	25	--	--	83.5	12.4	--	4.1	--	3
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	10	--	--	--	54.7	--	--	45.3	6
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	28	42.5	6.3	28.8	6.2	3.6	--	12.6	3
Forklift	12	85.3	--	--	14.7	--	--	--	1
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	145	4.8	1.2	14.9	13.0	4.5	2.8	58.9	77
Cart, dolly, handtruck	61	11.4	--	35.5	30.9	10.6	6.8	4.8	6
Wheelbarrow	84	--	2.1	--	--	--	--	97.9	77

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Other sources	154	25.3	22.8	17.9	5.2	8.0	5.8	15.0	5
Apparel and textiles	25	--	--	59.7	--	4.0	36.3	--	4
Clothing and shoes	23	--	--	60.2	--	--	39.8	--	4
Belts, gloves, neckties, scarves	21	--	--	65.9	--	--	34.1	--	4
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	15	48.9	37.3	--	--	--	--	13.8	2
Paper, books, magazines	18	--	81.6	--	18.4	--	--	--	2
Paper, sheets	12	--	71.7	--	28.3	--	--	--	2
Scrap, waste, debris	89	33.8	16.8	14.5	5.4	5.7	--	23.8	2
Chips, particles, splinters	89	33.8	16.8	14.5	5.4	5.7	--	23.8	2
Glass chips or fibers	24	33.0	33.4	24.1	9.6	--	--	--	2
Metal chips, particles	37	21.5	10.0	14.8	6.6	6.6	--	40.5	6
Chips, particles, splinters, n.e.c.	15	59.1	--	10.4	--	--	--	30.5	1
Nonclassifiable	121	29.1	2.5	4.1	5.4	10.6	4.1	44.1	15

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001

Montana--private industry

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	5,776	12.1	13.5	25.4	13.9	8.7	6.9	19.5	5
Contact with objects and equipment	1,399	12.8	16.3	33.0	11.7	9.2	5.4	11.6	5
Struck against object	492	9.1	13.6	52.6	7.6	9.9	1.8	5.3	4
Stepped on object	122	3.3	27.1	27.4	6.8	20.3	5.3	9.8	5
Struck against stationary object	316	4.4	9.4	66.3	8.5	6.7	0.8	3.9	4
Struck against moving object	42	42.0	9.6	38.0	5.7	--	--	4.8	2
Struck by object	635	14.5	20.2	26.7	15.8	10.1	5.3	7.4	4
Struck by object, unspecified	53	4.8	30.8	11.8	3.8	45.1	3.8	--	10
Struck by falling object	172	19.2	19.0	20.6	23.9	2.0	6.3	8.9	3
Struck by flying object	78	9.9	19.3	26.7	3.3	6.7	14.4	19.8	5
Struck by flying object, unspecified	36	4.9	--	21.3	7.3	--	31.5	35.0	25
Struck by dislodged flying object, particle	15	9.1	46.0	10.8	--	34.1	--	--	2
Struck by discharged object or substance	24	19.2	33.7	34.5	--	--	--	12.6	2
Struck by swinging or slipping object	279	16.8	20.3	32.4	13.8	9.3	2.8	4.6	3
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	34	13.4	--	67.8	18.8	--	--	--	3
Struck by slipping handheld object	223	18.4	25.4	26.6	14.4	11.7	0.7	2.7	3
Struck by swinging or slipping object, n.e.c.	14	--	--	8.5	--	--	43.8	47.7	21
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	31	--	24.7	21.5	32.5	8.5	6.4	6.4	6
Struck by object, n.e.c.	22	8.2	--	43.8	28.6	12.1	--	7.3	5
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	112	17.5	21.7	22.0	11.3	7.9	7.9	11.8	4
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecified	13	--	7.4	33.2	19.9	--	13.6	26.0	7
Caught in running equipment or machinery	47	11.8	16.0	28.7	6.4	16.3	5.3	15.5	5
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	21	34.2	12.7	--	26.5	5.4	21.3	--	8
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	31	21.8	42.8	22.3	4.6	--	--	8.4	2
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	53	43.2	10.0	9.2	4.6	4.6	--	28.4	2
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	53	43.2	10.0	9.2	4.6	4.6	--	28.4	2
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	103	--	3.3	2.9	9.9	4.4	23.7	55.9	77
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	80	--	--	--	--	--	30.4	69.6	77
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by other machine or equipment vibration	12	--	27.5	--	45.0	13.0	--	14.5	6
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration, n.e.c.	11	--	--	28.1	43.8	28.1	--	--	6
Falls	1,208	12.1	11.8	25.7	17.0	7.8	5.2	20.5	6
Fall to lower level	402	4.3	6.8	28.8	13.2	8.5	1.9	36.6	10
Fall to lower level, unspecified	18	--	--	85.4	--	--	--	14.6	3
Fall down stairs or steps	104	15.4	7.4	5.1	16.4	15.9	--	39.7	14
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	26	5.2	3.8	7.7	49.4	13.8	--	20.2	10
Fall from ground level to lower level	14	9.4	--	--	68.6	11.0	--	11.0	10
Fall from ladder	132	--	12.1	59.9	11.0	7.8	1.7	7.5	5
Fall from building girders or other structural steel	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	36
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	67	--	3.8	10.3	2.6	3.9	--	79.4	60
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	37	--	--	16.6	18.7	2.7	7.2	54.8	35

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Jump to lower level	44	--	2.9	12.3	70.3	6.5	2.7	5.3	10
Jump from scaffold, platform, loading dock	37	--	--	14.4	82.4	--	--	3.2	10
Fall on same level	762	16.9	14.9	24.8	16.0	7.5	7.1	12.9	4
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	721	17.5	15.6	24.0	16.4	6.7	7.3	12.5	4
Fall onto or against objects	24	5.1	--	43.6	3.5	17.6	4.2	26.1	7
Fall on same level, n.e.c.	13	9.8	9.5	41.2	20.5	9.5	--	9.5	3
Bodily reaction and exertion	2,595	9.2	14.0	19.7	14.0	9.7	9.6	24.0	8
Bodily reaction	476	12.7	16.2	15.0	6.4	6.8	2.5	40.4	10
Bodily reaction, unspecified	10	--	--	--	--	--	15.0	85.0	64
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	194	20.6	16.5	19.5	5.4	4.5	--	33.5	5
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	144	12.0	27.6	15.5	10.9	14.3	--	19.8	4
Walking--without other incident	106	3.2	3.9	5.8	2.7	1.1	2.5	80.9	32
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	9	--	13.4	53.5	--	10.6	--	22.5	5
Overexertion	1,936	9.0	14.5	21.0	16.0	10.5	10.5	18.5	7
Overexertion, unspecified	21	11.8	9.5	10.6	4.7	25.8	4.7	32.8	17
Overexertion in lifting	939	9.0	13.1	24.3	15.6	6.9	15.7	15.4	6
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	108	7.8	25.6	12.6	13.5	6.5	10.7	23.3	8
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or welding objects	839	9.5	15.2	19.3	17.4	14.8	4.8	19.0	7
Overexertion, n.e.c.	29	--	3.5	--	7.0	9.1	7.0	73.4	75
Repetitive motion	182	1.9	2.7	18.2	11.9	7.2	18.3	39.9	23
Repetitive motion, unspecified	107	2.2	1.3	22.1	13.2	9.2	11.1	40.9	24
Typing or keyentry	15	--	--	--	--	--	91.9	8.1	23
Repetitive use of tools	19	5.2	--	19.9	12.6	--	18.1	44.2	25
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	24	--	--	4.1	6.7	6.0	12.3	71.0	40
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	17	--	21.1	27.1	21.4	10.5	8.7	11.2	7
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	236	12.9	7.8	62.0	4.8	4.9	3.8	3.8	3
Contact with temperature extremes	121	2.0	2.0	89.2	0.8	6.0	--	--	3
Contact with hot objects or substances	120	1.5	2.0	89.6	0.8	6.1	--	--	3
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	109	22.3	14.6	35.5	9.5	2.5	8.2	7.3	3
Inhalation of substance	37	23.3	8.6	50.7	--	4.8	--	12.6	3
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	27	7.2	--	69.1	--	6.5	--	17.2	3
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	46	3.8	16.7	43.5	7.1	2.2	19.6	7.1	4
Injections, stings, venomous bites	23	61.4	14.3	--	24.3	--	--	--	1
Bee, wasp, hornet sting	9	77.9	22.1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other stings or venomous bites	14	50.8	9.2	--	40.0	--	--	--	1
Transportation accidents	97	4.1	6.3	24.2	28.4	2.7	1.6	32.7	6
Highway accident	89	2.0	5.0	26.4	29.8	3.0	--	33.8	6
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	35	5.0	9.2	38.5	--	7.5	--	39.9	4
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment, unspecified	12	--	--	68.9	--	22.6	--	8.6	3
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road	21	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	6
Noncollision accident	28	--	4.6	16.1	21.2	--	--	58.1	60
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	14	--	--	18.6	18.3	--	--	63.1	112
Ran off highway--no collision	10	--	--	--	31.6	--	--	68.4	60
Fires and explosions	59	89.9	--	--	3.4	6.8	--	--	1
Explosion	57	93.0	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Explosion, unspecified	53	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Assaults and violent acts	80	13.1	26.7	17.8	35.1	2.5	--	4.9	3
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	36	17.6	5.3	40.0	20.5	5.7	--	10.9	4
Hitting, kicking, beating	29	21.7	--	43.1	25.2	3.5	--	6.5	3
Assaults by animals	41	10.2	38.9	--	50.9	--	--	--	8
Nonvenomous bites	13	13.6	76.0	--	10.4	--	--	--	2
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.	28	8.7	21.7	--	69.6	--	--	--	8
Nonclassifiable	102	34.4	1.9	2.9	2.0	9.8	2.0	47.1	15

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Appendix D

Glossary of Terms



Annual summary - Consists of a copy of the occupational injury and illness totals for the year from the OSHA No.300, and the following information: the calendar year covered, company name, establishment address, certification signature, title, and date.

Annual survey - Each year Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts an annual survey of occupational injuries and illnesses to produce national statistics. The OSHA injury and illness records maintained by employers in their establishments serve as the basis for this survey.

Cooperative program - A program jointly conducted by the states and the federal government to collect occupational injury and illness statistics.

Employee - One who is employed in the business of his or her employer affecting commerce.

Employer - Any person engaged in a business affecting commerce that has employees.

Establishment - A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed; the place where the employees report for work, operate from or from which they are paid.

Exposure - The reasonable likelihood that a worker is or was subject to some effect, influence or safety hazard; or in contact with a hazardous chemical or physical agent at a sufficient concentration and duration to produce an illness.

Federal Register - The official source of information and notification on OSHA's proposed rulemaking, standards, regulations and other official matters, including amendments, corrections, insertions or deletions.

First aid - Any one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care. Such treatment and observation are considered first aid even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

First report of injury - A worker's compensation form which may qualify as a substitute for the supplementary record, OSHA No. 301.

Hours worked - The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacations, holidays, sick leave, and all other nonwork time even though paid.

Incidence rate - The number of injuries, illnesses or lost workdays related to a common exposure base of 100 full-time workers. The common exposure base enables one to make accurate interindustry comparisons, trend analysis over time, or comparisons among firms regardless of size.

Log and summary - (OSHA No.300) The OSHA record keeping form used to list injuries and illness, also to note the extent of each case.

Lost workday cases - Cases that involve days away from work or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost workdays - The number of workdays (consecutive or not) beyond the day of injury or onset of illness the employee was away from work or limited to restricted work activity because of an occupational injury or illness.

Lost workdays-away from work - The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee would have worked but could not because of occupational injury or illness. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness, or any days on which the employee would not have worked even though able to work.

Lost workdays-restricted work activity - The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of injury or illness: (1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis; or (2) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or (3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked even though able to work.

Low-hazard industries - Selected industries in retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services which are regularly exempt from OSHA record keeping. To be included in this exemption, an industry must fall within an SIC not targeted for general schedule inspections and must have an average lost workday case injury rate for a designated three-year measurement period at or below 75 percent of the U.S. private sector average rate.

Medical treatment - Includes treatment of injuries administered by physicians, registered professional personnel or lay persons (i.e., non-medical personnel). Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment (one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care) even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

Occupational Illness - Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion or direct contact.

Occupational skin diseases or disorders - Examples are: contact dermatitis, eczema or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

Dust diseases of the lungs - Examples are: silicosis, asbestosis and other asbestos-related diseases, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, byssinosis, siderosis and other pneumoconioses.

Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents - Examples are: pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes, farmer's lung, etc.

Poisoning - Systemic effects of toxic materials. Examples are: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion and lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics and resins; etc.

Disorders due to physical agents - Other than toxic materials. Examples are: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, X-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn), etc.

Disorders associated with repeated trauma - Examples are: noise-

induced hearing loss; synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

All other occupational illnesses - Examples are: anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, etc.

Occupational Injury - Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment. Note: Conditions resulting from animal bites, such as insect or snakebites, and from one-time exposure to chemicals are considered to be injuries.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) - OSHA is responsible for developing, implementing and enforcing safety and health standards and regulations. OSHA works with employers and employees to foster effective safety and health programs which reduce workplace hazards.

Recordable cases - All work-related deaths and illnesses and those work-related injuries which result in loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or require medical treatment beyond first aid.

Regularly exempt employers - Employers regularly exempt from OSHA record keeping include but are not limited to employers in retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries; i.e., SICs 52-89 (except building materials and garden supplies, SIC 52; general merchandise and food stores, SICs 53 and 54; hotels and other lodging places, SIC 70; repair services, SICs 75 and 76; amusement and recreation services, SIC 79; and health services, SIC 80); and all employers with no more than 10 full- or part-time employees at any one time in the previous calendar year. (Note: Some state safety and health laws may require these employers to keep OSHA records.)

Restriction of work or motion - Occurs when the employee, because of the result of a job-related injury or illness, is physically or mentally unable to perform all or any part of his or her normal assignment during all or any part of the workday or shift.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) - A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget for use in classifying establishments by the type of activity in which they are engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product or group of products produced or services rendered. Establishments may be classified in two-digit, three-digit or four-digit industries according to the degree of information available.

Supplementary Record (OSHA No. 301) - The form (or equivalent) on which additional information is recorded for each injury and illness entered on the log.

Usable Units - Those units for which all reported data have been manually and mechanically screened and found acceptable.

Volunteers - Workers who are not considered to be employees under the act when they serve of their own free will without compensation.

Work environment - Consists of the employer's premises and other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. The work environment includes not only physical locations, but also the equipment or materials used by the employee during the course of his or her work.

Appendix E

Scope and Methodology of Survey



Scope

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides annual estimates of the frequency (incidence rates) and number of occupational injuries and illnesses based on logs kept by private industry employers. These logs reflect the year's injury and illness incidents and the employers' understanding of which cases were work related, under current recordkeeping guidelines provided by the U.S. Department of Labor. The number of injuries and illnesses reported in any given year may be influenced by changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, number of hours worked, and worker experience and training.

The survey includes the following industries: agriculture, forestry and fishing, SIC 01-09; oil and gas extraction, SIC 13; sulfur mining, part of SIC 14; construction, SIC 15-17; manufacturing, SIC 20-39; transportation and public utilities, SIC 41-42 and 44-49; wholesale and retail trade, SIC 50-59; finance, insurance and real estate, SIC 60-67; and services, SIC 70-87 and 89. Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals; farms with fewer than 11 employees; employers regulated by other federal safety and health laws, and federal, state and local government agencies.

Data conforming to definitions of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses for coal, metal and nonmetal mining, and railroad transportation are provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is responsible for the collection and compilation of comparable data for federal agencies. State and local government agencies are not surveyed for national estimates. Several states have legislation that enables them to collect data for this sector; Montana is not one of these states.

The 1997 survey sample in Montana was composed of approximately 3,200 sample units. Original and follow-up mailings resulted in a response rate of 97 percent. From the selected establishments, approximately 1,840 injuries and illnesses with days away from work were used in order to obtain demographic and detailed case characteristic information.

Sample

A two-stage sample selection process generates the survey estimates. The first stage involves selecting establishments. The second stage involves selecting the sample of cases involving days away from work which is derived from the sample establishments.

Because the survey is a federal-state cooperative program and the data must meet the needs of participating state agencies, an independent sample is selected for each state. The sample is selected to represent all private industries in the state. The sample size for the survey is dependent upon (1) the characteristics for which estimates are needed, (2) the industries for which estimates are desired, (3) the characteristics of the population being sampled, (4) the target reliability of the estimates, and (5) the survey design employed.

For the establishment selection process, the total number of lost workdays is used as the base for the sample design. The sample design is based on lost workday cases because it is considered the most important characteristic of the sample.

The important features of the sample design are its use of stratified random sampling with a Neyman allocation and a ratio estimator. The characteristics used to stratify the establishments are the Standard Industrial Classification code and employment. Because these characteristics are highly correlated with an establishment's number and rate of reported injuries and illnesses, stratified sampling provides greater precision and, thus, results in a smaller sample size than simple random sampling. The Neyman allocation produces the minimum sample size which will provide an estimate with a fixed sampling variance. For the largest employment size classes, the allocation procedure places all of the establishments of the frame in the sample; as employment decreases smaller and smaller proportions of establishments are included in the sample. The certainty strata are usually the size groups with 1,000 employees or more. The precision of the sample is further improved hence permitting reduction in sample size by using the ratio estimator, which in turn uses employment data that are correlated with the characteristics that are to be measured.

The national sample is designed to produce data at the 2-digit SIC industry level in agriculture, forestry, and fishing; the 3-digit level in oil and gas extraction; construction; transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services; and the 4-digit level in manufacturing.

The sample of cases involving days away from work is derived from the sampled establishments. For each sample unit, an expected number of cases involving days away from work is calculated based on the industry and employment size in which that establishment resides. If the expected number of cases is greater than 20, the establishment is requested to provide demographically detailed case characteristics information, and the number of workdays missed for cases occurring at specified time intervals (for example, certain days of the month, only certain months). For those establishments with an expected case load less than or equal to 20, the employer is requested to provide case information for all cases involving days away from work occurring in the survey year. Either way, employers are permitted to attach supplementary forms that answer questions about individual days-away-from-work cases.

Estimating procedures

Sample unit weighting. By means of a weighting procedure, sample units represent all units in their size class for a particular industry. The weight is determined by the inverse of the sampling ratio for the industry employment-size class from which the unit was selected. Because a small

proportion of survey forms were not returned, weights of responding employers in a sampling cell are adjusted to account for the nonrespondents. The respondents are then shifted into the estimating cell determined by the employment reported. Data for each unit are multiplied by the appropriate weight and nonresponse adjustment factor. The products are then aggregated to obtain a total for the estimating cell.

Industry Benchmarking. Because the universe file that provides the sample frame is not current to the reference year of the survey, it is necessary to adjust the data to reflect current employment levels. In the survey, all estimates of totals are adjusted by the benchmark factor at the estimating cell level. The benchmarking procedure requires a source of accurate employment data that can be converted into an annual average employment figure for the cell level in which separate estimates are desired. Because industry/employment size data are required for national estimates, benchmark factors are calculated using both industry level employment data and size class level employment data. The benchmark factors are applied to the size class estimates.

Weighting cases involving days away from work. Each case involving days away from work is weighted by the sample unit weight with which it is associated and the industry benchmark factor in which the associated sample unit resides. In addition, each case is weighted to adjust for case subsampling and case nonresponse for those establishments which did not provide information on all cases with days away from work which occurred in their establishment in the survey year.

Federal-state cooperation

To eliminate duplicate reporting by respondents and to ensure maximum comparability of estimates, survey respondents complete one reporting form which is then used for national and state estimates.

Industrial classification

Reporting units are classified into industries by their principal product or activity based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. The data are tabulated according to this SIC scheme. In the trucking and warehousing and transportation by air industries, SIC coding changes that were introduced with the 1996 BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program were incorporated into the estimates for this survey. Because of these changes, estimates for 1996 and later for the following industries are not comparable to the estimates for prior years: trucking and warehousing (SIC 42); transportation by air (SIC 45); and transportation services (SIC 47). In addition, the 1996 and later estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Reliability of estimates

The survey estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses are based on a scientifically selected probability sample, rather than a census of the entire population. These sample-based estimates may differ from the results obtained from a census of the population. The sample used was one

of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. The variation in the sample estimates across all possible samples that could have been drawn is measured by the relative standard error. The relative standard error is used to calculate a “confidence interval” around a sample estimate.

The 95-percent confidence interval is the interval centered at the sample estimate and includes all values within two times the estimate’s standard error. If several different samples were selected to estimate the population value (for example, injury and illness incidence rates), the 95-percent confidence interval would include the true population value approximately 95 percent of the time.

The relative standard errors for the rate of injuries and illnesses are calculated for national estimates only. They are not available at the state level.

Nonsampling error

Although not measured, nonsampling error will always occur when statistics are gathered. The inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and definitional difficulties are general examples of nonsampling error in the survey. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has implemented quality assurance procedures to reduce nonsampling error in the survey, including a rigorous training program for state coders, mechanical edits that identify questionable entries, and a continuing effort to encourage survey participants to respond fully and accurately to all survey elements.

Recent survey modifications

Beginning with the 1995 survey, modifications were made in the methodology used to adjust for survey nonresponse and data outliers and to benchmark the survey results. These changes were found to have minimal impact on the survey estimates.

Publication guidelines

The estimating procedure generates occupational injury and illness estimates for many hundreds of SIC codes. This publication, however, excludes estimates for industry codes if one of the following situations occurred:

- The industry had fewer than six employees or the industry estimates were based on reports from fewer than three companies. In addition, if three or more companies reported data from the industry, one firm could not employ more than 60 percent of the workers.
- Annual average employment for the industry in 1997 was less than 10,000. However, data for an industry with an annual average employment of less than 10,000 were published if the majority of the employment was reported in the survey.

- The relative standard error on total lost workday cases for the industry exceeds a specified limit.

- The benchmark factor for the industry was less than 0.90 or greater than 1.49.

- The publication might disclose confidential information.

Data for an unpublished industry are included in the total for the broader industry level of which it is a part. Also, selected items of data are suppressed for publishable industries if the sampling error for the estimate exceeds a specified limit, typically 60 percent at the national level.

For the case characteristics and demographic data, items of data were suppressed at a national level if one of the following situations occurred:

- The number of cases was less than five.

- The number of cases was greater than five and less than or equal to 20 and the sampling error for the estimate was unusually high, typically exceeding 60 percent.

- The number of cases was greater than 20 and the sampling error was unusually high, typically exceeding 40 percent.

**How to compute incidence rates
for your establishment**



For Employers, the case rate figures presented in this publication are more meaningful when viewed against their own firm experience. A comparison can be made between a single firm and the industry to which the firm belongs. For example, an employer engaged in the manufacture of metal stampings (SIC 3469) can see his company compared with other manufacturers in Montana by calculating his total case rate and comparing it to the figures in this document. Similarly, a general contractor of residential buildings (SIC 152) can relate the company's time loss case experience to other construction firms in Montana. By consulting the national data book, these employers can compare their experience with more detailed industry data at the national level.

Instructions for computing incidence rates for an individual establishment

Incidence rates for an individual establishment or firm may be calculated by using the same formula that is used to calculate industry wide rates from the annual Occupational Injury and Illness Survey. The formula requires: (a) the number of injuries and illnesses; and (b) the total number of hours actually worked by all employees during the reference period. The reference period is usually the calendar year.

The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

$(N/EH) * 200,000$, where

N = number of injuries and or illnesses or lost workdays

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year, and

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

An employer may compute the incidence rate for injuries only, illnesses only, lost work cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. Simply replace the number of injuries and illnesses in the numerator with the measure with which the rate is being computed.

Additional questions regarding case rates, their calculation, or use may be answered by contacting the Research and Analysis Bureau, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics Program, Montana Department of Labor and Industry at (800) 541-3904.